The Pyongyang Times

No. 37 (72) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Eighteenth National Day of The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Celebrated

A grand celebration marking the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang on September 8.

The meeting hall was packed with the working people in the city who are registering fine successes in socialist construction.

Invited to the meeting were diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang and members of foreign delegations and guests on a visit here now.

The portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung hung in front against the background of the national flag flanked by the figures of 1948 and 1966 with the State Emblem in-between which aymbolized the path of glorious victories traversed by the Korean people over the past 18 years.

The platform was taken by Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Gum Chol, Kim Gwang Hyop, Ri Jong Ok, Pak Jong Ae, Kim Ik Son, Han Sang Du and Pak Sung Chul.

Also on the platform were high-ranking officials, leading functionaries of the Party and government organs and public organizations, responsible personnel in the fields of science, culture, education and the press, and generals of the People's Army as well as Heroes of the Republic and Heroes of Labour.

Also invited to the platform were leader of the delegation of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society Kulatov Turabai, Vice-President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and concurrently President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic; leader of the delegation of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Society Ha Giang, Vice-President of the Society and concurrently member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union; leader of the goodwill delegation of the Cuban Revolutionary Government Melba Hernandez, who was Chairman of the Cuban Organizing Committee for the Solidarity Month with the Korean People and is now Vice-Chairman of the Cuban Committee for Peace among Nations and National Sovereignty.

When Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, declared the meeting open, the national anthem of Korea was played.

Vice-Premier Kim Gwang Hyop delivered the report at the meeting.

Following the report, congratulatory speeches were made by the leaders of foreign delegations—Kulatov Turabai, Ha Giang and Melba Hernandez.

Their speeches were punctuated by the applause of the attendants.

The celebration was closed with the playing of the national anthem.

Pyongyang on the national day — Photo by Yu Han Ia

GREETINGS

Messages of greetings came to the leaders of our country from the leaders of foreign countries on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The following foreign leaders sent their greetings to **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly.

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REPORT OF VICE-PREMIER KIM GWANG HYOP

Made at the Pyongyang Meeting Marking the 18th D.P.R.K. National Day

Vice-Premier Kim Gwang Hyop made the report at the Pyongyang meeting marking the eighteenth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Follows the gist of his report:

Underlining the significance of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said that it was a great event which opened up a new epoch in the long history of Korea, a telling blow to the imperialist forces which had been attempting to invade the Far East and Asia, and a great contribution to the national liberation struggle of the colonial peoples in the East.

Consistently adhering to an independent position, our Party and Government have upheld the principle that questions concerning the Korean revolution should be solved by the Korean people themselves with their own efforts, and thoroughly implemented the principles of Juche (self-identity) in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defence in national defence.

Under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance our Party and Government have given full play to the patriotic devotion and creative talent of the masses of the people, exploited all natural resources of the country to the maximum and made an effective use of the aid from the brother countries in strengthening the economic might of the country, thereby laying the solid foundations of an independent national economy.

Thanks to the firm foundations of an independent economy, we are now able to expedite the technical reconstruction of the national economy mainly with our own efforts, improve the people's livelihood, increase the defence potential of the country and cooperate more effectively with the fraternal countries. The powerful basis of the independent economy has become a firm guarantee for the political independence and sovereignty of the country.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea shapes all its policies independently and establishes political and economic relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect.

We are waging a resolute struggle against the moves of the imperialists to invade our country and enslave our people and do not allow anyone to encroach upon the sovereignty and dignity of our nation.

Our Republic defends the sovereignty of our nation and consistently pursues a policy for the happiness and prosperity of the nation. It makes a contribution to the struggle for socialism and peace, steadfastly maintaining an independent position in its foreign policy.

Referring to the achievements the Korean people have made in the past 18 years, he went on:

The industrial output grew some 19 times between 1948 and 1965 and now it takes only 16 days to produce the same amount of industrial goods as turned out in the whole year of 1948.

Thanks to the rapid growth of industrial output, the proportion of industry in the gross value of industrial and agricultural production rose from 47 per cent in 1949 to 78 per cent in 1965.

In the countryside a large number of lorries and all kinds of farm machines including over 20,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units) are replacing man power, and the paddyfields under irrigation grew 4.5 times and the application of chemical fertilizer nearly 3 times between 1948 to 1965.

Today over 367,000 technicians and specialists are working in all fields of the national economy, and the latest scientific and technical achievements are being successfully introduced into production.

All these historic changes are attributable to the correct policy of our Party and Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and attest to the great superiority of the socialist system established in North Korea.

Declaring that the might of the socialist system lies in the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance with the working class as its core and the monolithic political and moral unity of the entire people, he said:

We have not only fortified the class foundation of the socialist system by constantly enhancing the political and ideological consciousness of the working class, the leading class of our revolution, but also consistently adhered to the correct line of educating and remoulding with patience the masses of all circles and strata and enlisting in the ranks of the revolution all people except the handful of hostile elements.

The difficult problem of educating and remoulding people is being successfully solved through the *Chollima* (winged horse) workteam movement which is the brilliant fruition of our Party's mass line.

Our old-line intellectuals, together with the entire working people, have been transformed into fine socialist intellectuals through the trials of revolution and construction, and they are now faithfully serving the cause of the Party and the working class, holding important positions as members of our cadres.

The Vice-Premier went on:

In contrast to the situation in North Korea today where the people are advancing along the path of development and prosperity, a path of independence, under the banner of the Republic, South Korea presents quite a different picture.

In South Korea political power, military command, economy and culture are wholly in the clutches of the United States. Everything is monopolized by it.

Condemning the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique which is faithfully serving the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, he said:

The division of the country and the split of the nation have brought immeasurable misfortunes and tribulations to our people. The chief obstacle to the unification of Korea is the U.S. imperialists.

He continued:

The American imperialists are now scheming to bring the so-called "Korean question" again before the United Nations General Assembly.

The United Nations has no right whatsoever to interfere in the Korean question.

The U.N. must revoke all the unlawful resolutions on the "Korean question" which had been adopted under the pressure of the U.S. and decide upon withdrawing from South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and all other foreign troops which are occupying there under the cloak of the "U.N. forces" and upon dissolving at once the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" fabricated by the United States.

The question of Korea's unification is a question of the Korean nation itself, a question which should be settled in accordance with the free will of the Korean people themselves.

The Government of the Republic consistently holds that the peaceful unification of Korea should be achieved through free North-South general elections independently and on a democratic basis free from any foreign interference. We have consistently proposed, and still propose, that a joint meeting of representatives of North and South Korean political parties and public organizations or any other form of all-Korea joint meeting be convened to discuss the question of unification.

We consider that a conference of states concerned may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, in which the states interested in the Korean question will be represented, he said.

Saying that thanks to the correct foreign policy of the Government of the Republic and the heroic struggle of our people, the international position of the D.P.R.K. has been elevated and consolidated more than ever before, Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop continued:

Since the first day of the founding of the Republic, the Government has made consistent efforts to develop friendship, unity and mutual co-operation with the socialist countries on the principles of equality and respect for each other's sovereignty, to establish normal state relations with all countries which respect the freedom and independence of our people; and, especially, to strengthen co-operation, friendship and solidarity with the independent national states of Asia, Africa and Latin America under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Our relations of friendship and co-operation with the peoples of peace-loving countries of the world are developing and international support to and solidarity with our people's revolutionary cause are steadily increasing.

This is a great inspiration to the Korean people fighting for the unification of the country.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Vietnam, Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop said: their expansion of this war of aggression is a grave provocation against peace in Asia and the world and a new challenge to the socialist camp.

It is an urgent task to strengthen the united action of all the anti-imperialist forces and the international anti-U.S. common struggle as a united force. The world anti-imperialist, democratic forces should strengthen the united action, in thwarting the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Vietnam and assisting the Vietnamese people.

He went on:

We consider that in the light of the current situation that the U.S. imperialists are expanding the war of aggression in Vietnam stage by stage, the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism and for assisting the Vietnamese people should also be expanded stage by stage. We should organize and intensify the struggle against U.S. imperialism on a world-wide scale.

A powerful international anti-imperialist joint action and united front must be achieved, with the socialist camp, the international communist movement, the working class movement and the national liberation movement as their centre and every effort should be made for curbing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people are fully ready to render assistance in every possible way, including the dispatch of volunteers to the Vietnamese people until they completely wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The imperialists are clamouring about "peace negotiations" on the Vietnam question today, but this is no more than a gesture for camouflaging their new scheme for war escalation, he said, and continued: the only correct solution of the Vietnamese question is the four-point position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point statement of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

He declared: the U.S. imperialists must stop immediately the aggressive acts against the Vietnamese people and pull out of South Vietnam without delay, taking their aggressive forces, puppet troops of their satellites and the lethal weapons with them.

Condemning the policy of overseas expansion and aggression of the Japanese militarists who have been revived under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, he noted: the Sato Government, while actively helping U.S. imperialism in its aggression against Asia, is ceaselessly committing hostile acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pointing to the fact that of late the Japanese ruling circles are trampling under foot the human rights of the Korean nationals in Japan, obstructing their democratic, national education, and plotting to wreck their repatriation operation, he said:

The Japanese authorities should give up the unreasonable pursuit of their dishonest political aim in the lofty humanitarian work, cancel their unilateral decision on extending the term of the repatriation agreement only a year more and agree to extending the term of the agreement without amendment.

Stressing that the unity of the socialist camp must be realized first of all and the international solidarity be strengthened by all means in order to consolidate the unity of the anti-imperialist forces, frustrate the imperialists' policy of war and to guarantee peace, national independence and the victory of the cause of socialism, he continued:

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have exerted every effort for cementing the unity of the socialist camp and strengthening and developing mutual co-operation among the fraternal countries and parties on the principles of equality, sovereignty, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and comradely assistance.

Our Party and the Government will continue to strive for strengthening friendship and solidarity with the peoples of all the socialist countries, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the progressive people of the world, and for defending the unity of the socialist camp.

Our Party and our people will fight more vigorously against revisionism, dogmatism, flunkeyism, great-power-ism and factionalism and for preserving the purity of Marxism-Leninism, holding high the banner of struggle for national liberation against imperialism and for socialism.

Pyongyang meeting marking the 18th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K.

GREETINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

✦ **L.I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; **N.V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet; and **A.N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

✦ **Mao Tse-tung**, Chairman of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party; **Liu Shao-chi**, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic; **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the C.P.R., and **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the C.P.R.

✦ **Ho Chi Minh**, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the D.R.V.; and **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the D.R.V. Government.

✦ **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the C.C. of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

✦ **Major Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba; and **Dr. Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba.

✦ **Walter Ulbricht**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the German Socialist Unity Party and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the G.D.R. Prof Dr. **Johannes Dieckmann**, President of the People's Chamber of the G.D.R.; and Prof. and Dr. **Frich Correns**, Chairman of the National Council of the German Democratic National Front.

✦ **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and **Z. Sambu**, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the M.P.R.

✦ **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Rumanian Communist Party; **Chivu Stoica**, Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic; and **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the R.S.R.

✦ **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Albanian Party of Labour; **Haxhi Lleshi**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic; and **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the A.P.R.

✦ **Wladislaw Gomulka**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Polish United Workers' Party; **Edward Ochab**, Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; and **Jozef Cyrankiewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.P.R.

✦ **Antonin Novotny**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and **Jozef Lenart**, Premier of the Government of the C.S.R.

✦ **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; **Istvan Dobi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; and **Gyula Kallay**, Prime Minister of the Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government of the H.P.R.

✦ **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and **Georgi Traikov**, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the B.P.R.

Premier **Kim Il Sung** received a message of greetings from:

✦ Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo-Lao Haksat and Vice-Premier of the National Union Government of Laos.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** and President **Choi Yong Kun** received a message of greetings from Prince **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Premier **Kim Il Sung** received messages of greetings from:

✦ **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea.

✦ **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic.

✦ **Modibo Keita**, President of the Republic of Mali.

✦ **Sukarno**, President of the Republic of Indonesia.

✦ **Alphonse Massamba-Debat**, President of the Republic of the Congo (B).

✦ Marshal **Abdullah Al Sallal**, President of the Yemen Arab Republic.

✦ **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

✦ **Nazi Taleb**, Premier of the Republic of Iraq.

✦ **Ahmed El Shukairy**, President of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

✦ **Osmani Syenfuegos**, Secretary-General of the Asian, African and Latin-American People's Solidarity Organization.

✦ The National Organizing Committee of Cuba for the "Solidarity Month with the Korean People."

✦ **U On Lwin**, President of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association.

✦ **Djawato**, Secretary of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association.

✦ **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. received a message of greetings from **Tomas Leyes Pecuna**, President of the Chilian Senate.

Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent a joint message of greetings to **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and **Georgi Traikov**, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the B.P.R., on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria.

U.N., DON'T MEDDLE IN KOREA'S UNIFICATION

The question of Korea's unification has drawn the attention of the world and the governments of verious countries for more than 20 years.

The question, however, has remained unsolved and Korea is still divided into the North and the South.

The artificial division of the land and the split of our homogeneous nation for 20 years have created a serious obstacle to the co-ordinated development of Korea's politics, economy and culture, and brought the Korean people innumerable misfortunes and hardships. The Korean people are barred from free movement in their own land and the parents, wives, brothers and sisters, separated in the North and the South, are unable to hear from each other, though they are living within a calling distance.

The demand for immediate removal of this abnormal state of affairs and the unification of Korea without further delay is becoming stronger with each passing day.

The United States is scheming to bring again the so-called "Korean question" before the forthcoming 21st General Assembly session of the United Nations.

The United Nations has originally no right to interfere in the question of Korea's unification in view of its Charter which stipulates the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

The Korean question, as the question of restoring the unity of the temporarily divided territory of the country, is entirely an internal affairs to be solved by the Korean people themselves.

The discussion of the "Korean question" at the United Nations has not been conducted for the settlement of the question of Korea's unification from the beginning, but, on the contrary, it has been a farce staged by the U.S. with a view to obstructing the independent, peaceful unification of Korea by the Koreans themselves and covering up the U.S. colonial enslavement in South Korea and splitting the Korean nation. Eloquent proof of this is the whole course of the annual discussion of the "Korean question" at the United Nations.

The United States, in the name of the "U.N.", concocted the puppet government, a political instrument camouflaging its colonial rule in South Korea, ignited the three-year-long aggressive war against the Korean people, and today, in the same name, is militarily occupying South Korea, where it follows the policy of aggression and war against the peoples in the northern part of Korea and Asia with South Korea as its base.

The United Nations has long lost even its moral authorities to take part in the discussion of the Korean question because of its shameful role and, especially, because it has been reduced to a belligerent of the Korean war by the United States.

Therefore, the Korean people and the unbiased world public opinion are demanding that the U.N. call off the discussion of the "Korean question" and strongly oppose the U.S. move for bringing the Korean question again to the U.N.

If the United Nations wants to act according to its Charter, it should revoke all its illegal resolutions on the "Korean question" and must leave the Korean question to the Korean people themselves.

Had it not been for the U.S occupation of South Korea and its obstruction, the question of Korea's unification would not have arisen.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressor troops is the main obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea.

If the U.N. wants to discuss the Korean question, it must discuss and adopt a resolution on the question of withdrawing the U.S. aggressor forces and all other foreign troops from South Korea, which are obstructing the independent, peaceful unification of Korea under the sign of the "United Nations Forces."

There is no ground whatever for the U.S. forces to occupy South Korea.

Korea belongs to the Koreans and the masters of Korea are the Korean people.

In its July 21 memorandum, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea once again expressed its consistent stand that Korea's unification must be attained by the Korean people themselves by carrying out free general elections throughout North and South Korea on a democratic basis free from any foreign interference after the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

For this purpose the memorandum proposed the convocation of a joint meeting of representatives of various political parties and public organizations in North and South Korea or other form of North-South Korea joint meeting. It also pointed out that a meeting of the countries concerned for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question may be convened.

Herein lies the most reasonable and fair way of solving the Korean question.

The United Nations must take its hands off the korean issue and leave it to the Korean people themselves.

The United Nations must stop allowing the United States to abuse it as an instrument of aggression.

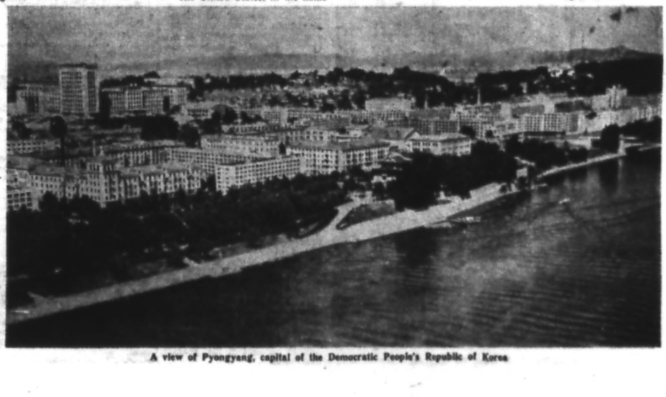
Foreign Diplomatic Corps Greet Korea's National Day

On September 9, diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Korea called on Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, to offer their congratulations on the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the national holiday of the Korean people.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Kim Il, Pak Gum Chol, Kim Gwang Hyop, Ri Jong Ok, Pak Jong Ae, Kim Ik Son, Han Sang Du and Pak Sung Chul and other high-ranking officials.

Cuban Ambassador to Korea Lazaro Vigoa, on behalf of the diplomatic corps in Korea, warmly congratulated the 18th anniversary of the D.P.R.K.

The Korean President, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K., expressed thanks for their congratulations.



A view of Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

THE ONLY PATH

Eighteen years have passed since the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These eighteen years are not a long period measured against the long history of our country. But during this period great changes have taken place such as she has never witnessed before.

Since its inception the Government has firmly adhered to the line of creating an independent national economy, for this was the only path for the prosperity of our country and our people.

There were many difficulties and trials to surmount in building an independent national economy.

When fleeing from Korea after their defeat in the Second World War, the Japanese imperialists played havoc with Korea's economy. To add to this, the U.S.-ignited Korean war which lasted three years severely destroyed the economy that had been restored after the liberation. Thus we had to pass through two rehabilitation periods.

We had very few technical personnel, had little experience in industrial construction and were short of funds.

But nothing could bend the firm will of the Korean people.

INDEPENDENT HEAVY INDUSTRY

The country's economy has made rapid progress. This is attributable to the basic line of the Party on economic construction, that is, the line on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, its correct economic policy and the endeavours of the people to realize this line and policy.

During the period from 1954, the year following the cessation of the Korean war, to 1965, industrial output increased at an annual average of 28.1 per cent and in 1965 it was 15 times up on the pre-liberation year of 1944 and 42 times greater than in 1946.

Heavy industry which constitutes the basis of an independent national economy, has also made great strides.

After the liberation the machine-building and metal-working industries increased 269 times, and the metallurgical and the chemical industry 28 times respectively.

The presence of a machine-building industry which is the core of heavy industry and was non-existent before the liberation has enabled the country to meet mainly on its own the demands of the heavy and light industries as well as of all the other branches of the national economy for machinery and equipment.

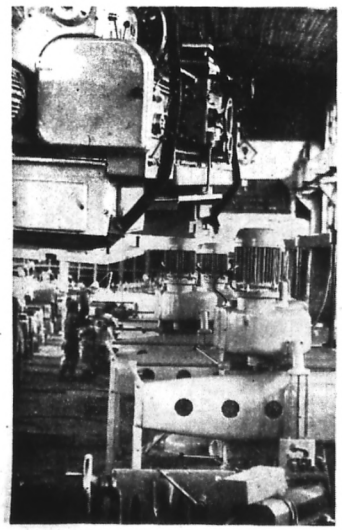
The machine-building industry turns out not only separate machinery and equipment but also complete sets of equipment for chemical-fibre factories and other enterprises.

In 1965 the proportion of self-supply of machinery and equipment was 94.4 per cent.

The structure of heavy industry has radically changed.

Before the liberation our heavy industry which was engaged mainly in the production of raw materials and semi-finished goods, has established a production system covering the whole process from the extraction of raw materials to the manufacture of finished goods.

In 1944 the share of the mining and the metallurgical industries represented 22.9 and 19.4 per cent of the total output of heavy industry and that of the machine-building and metal-working industries was 2.3 per cent. But in 1965 the figures changed radically, i.e., 45.5, 10.5 and 36.7 per cent respectively.



New machine tools ready for shipment

LIGHT INDUSTRY BASES

In the past Korea's light industry was in a poor state. It is enough to prove its backwardness to cite one example that the per-capita output of fabric was only 14 cm.

This worsened situation made it imperative for us to create, first of all, the backbone of light industry and its own bases. To this end, a number of large-scale centrally-controlled light industry factories equipped with modern techniques have been established.

In view of the fact that the bases of heavy and centrally-controlled light industries were built to a considerable extent, a nation-wide movement was launched to build local industry factories on a large scale.

There are now over 2,000 local factories throughout the country. They are being provided with better technical equipment. Their products account for more than half of the country's consumer goods.

After the liberation the textile industry showed a 143-fold increase and the food and daily necessaries industries a 16 and 462-fold increase respectively.

Radio fitters at work

Now the production of light industry has reached the level enough to meet the domestic demands for consumer goods.

VILLAGES CHANGE RADICALLY

Our rural economy, too, has been freed from its century-old backwardness. In our countryside the co-operative transformation of agriculture was completed in 1958. The technical and cultural revolutions are now well under way to implement the tasks set forth in Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

In our country irrigation was a task of historic significance.

Irrigation has already been carried out in the main as a result of the grand nature-remaking projects. The whole country is crisscrossed with irrigation channels.

Significant headway has also been made in rural mechanization, electrification and chemicalization.

Pre-liberation Korea did not have a single tractor working in the countryside. But farm villages have been supplied with modern agricultural machinery and farm implements including tractors and lorries. In 1965 there was 103 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units) for every 100 *jongbo* of arable land (one *jongbo* approximates to one hectare).

In the past electricity was beyond the reach of our villages. But now it has reached all the villages and peasant households except 0.5 per cent of the villages and 19 per cent of the peasant households.

The amount of chemical fertilizers applied has also increased. This inevitably has led to steady increase of grain output. Grain output increased two times as much as in the pre-liberation year. And the livelihood of the peasants has likewise improved.

SHARP CONTRAST

South Korea has traversed a diametrically different path from that of North Korea.

Following the defeat of the Japanese imperialists in the Second World War South Korea was occupied by the U.S. army.

Thus South Korea has again been placed under the imperialists' control and subjected to their plunder.

Here are some figures for comparison.

In 1964 in the per-capita output of major industrial products South Korea was no more than one eleventh in electricity, one twentieth in steel, one three point fifth in coal, one thirtysixth in chemical fertilizers, one fifth in cement and one three point fourth in marine products compared with that of North Korea.

South Korea's industry wholly depends on the United States.

The United States controls 45 to 50 per cent of the budget and 30 per cent of the financial capital. It also has a monopoly control of 70-80 per cent of important raw and other materials and 80 per cent of all the import items.

South Korea has some light industry. But even this cannot be run on its own.

It depends for almost all of the major raw materials including steel, timber and cement as well as raw materials for light industry including cotton, chemical fibre and synthetic resin on foreign countries. When foreign "aid" should be cut off, the factories could not operate even a single day.

All this presents a sharp contrast between independence and subordination.

Kim Yong Jae

Young smelters

She is a skilled hand in knitting

Export of More Machinery Planned

The Korea Machinery Export and Import Corporation is planning to export this year more machinery than last year.

In the years following the liberation our main export items were raw materials and semi-finished goods.

Following the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, however, an independent economy has been established equipped with heavy (the machine-building industry playing the core role) and light industries. This inevitably changed the structure of foreign trade, too.

As a result, the portion of raw materials and semi-finished goods has been reduced, whereas that of processed goods has considerably increased in our foreign trade.

Now processed goods amount to 87.3 per cent of the total export items. Among them machinery including machine tools holds the biggest portion. Korean-made machine tools are now found in a number of countries in Europe, Asia and Africa. They are highly appreciated, for they are easy to handle and highly efficient.

A Korean-made all-purpose lathe installed in an industrial plant in Tokyo, Japan

This is a story of a guerrilla warfare at the time of the temporary occupation of the northern part of Korea by the U.S. aggressors during the Korean war (June 1950—July 1953).

In Defence of the People's Power

WITH ONE WILL

In mid-October 1950 some functionaries of Chongok sub-county, Suan County, North Hwanghae Province, gathered at Baksaewol, the furthest corner of the sub-county. Among them were chairman Jo Sok Hyon and secretary Kim Yong Su of the Chongok sub-county people's committee, the chairman of the sub-county democratic women's union, and the principal of the Naegum primary school. They were people who were obliged to remain in the area behind the enemy lines because the route of retreat was cut off to them.

They were charting out a plan for action, discussing how to cope with the sudden turn of events. The battle front was moving northward after passing their sub-county.

"We are hearing the gun shots of the cursed enemy," Jo Sok Hyon addressed the group in a tense atmosphere. "We should never let the enemy set foot on the soil of our home village where the remains of our ancestors are buried and where our people's government have made the Suan mine the miners' property and distributed land among the peasants. I've made up my mind to do so as long as I live. What about you, comrades?"

Every one of them present expressed his firm determination. They organized a guerrilla unit. They headed for the recess of Mt. Daegak, crossing steep slopes.

In the village at its foot they saw the enemies setting fire to houses and murdering villagers. Ten guerrilla fighters who gathered in the recess of the mountain, clenching their teeth, set out to reinforce their unit, in the first place. While building up their position for a few days, they found that many other people were also resolved to fight the invaders. They were joined by Jang Bong Man, secretary of the Suan sub-county people's committee of the same county, functionaries of local government organs and industrial enterprises, and miners and farmers who had no time to evacuate.

They reorganized the unit to suit the new conditions and selected Jo Sok Hyon as commander of the unit. Jang Bong Man was appointed leader of a reconnaissance and assaulting party, Kim Myong Su was charged with the affairs of the organ of the people's power and Kim Bong Wan, official of the county people's committee, was selected as propaganda worker.

BAPTISM OF FIRE

The battle for the liberation of the sub-county seat marked the first full-scale one waged by the guerrilla unit. This battle was significant, for it wiped out the enemy's main force there and paved the way for liberating the whole sub-county, drawing on the experience of this successful operation.

One day, the enemy troops seized a little boy who was lingering about their barracks in the sub-county seat.

"Why are you hanging about here, getting a peep at the barracks?" yelled one of the enemy soldiers.

"I've come for some liquor," the boy replied calmly, producing an empty bottle out of a sack.

The enemy soldiers kicked him out after giving him a few punches. The boy was Ri Chang Bae sent by the guerrilla headquarters on a scouting mission. His assignment was to see how things were going on in the enemy barracks.

Considering the superior numerical strength of the enemy, the guerrillas decided to launch a surprise attack on the enemy barracks at 4 a.m. when all were asleep.

The storming party under the command of Jang Bong Man was assigned the mission of frontal attack. Two other parties lay in ambush along the highway in order to intercept the possible enemy's reinforcements. When the storming party, under cover of dwelling houses, pressed close to the front gate of the enemy barracks, one of the members gagged the guard at Bong Man's signal. In the next instant, Bong Man dashed past the gate and threw handgrenades into the barracks. Columns of flame went up. This served as the signal for action.

Handgrenades were flung and guns fired throwing the enemy in utter confusion. Guerrillas crossed the barbed-wire fence into the barracks. Those who tried to slip away through the back gate were caught in the fire from the guerrillas lying in ambush there.

The guerrilla fighters captured scores of weapons and munitions and set free more than 20 people who had been detained there.

This battle gave the guerrillas a wealth of experience and fortified their confidence in their strength.

PEOPLE'S POWER REGAINED

The day dawned. The guerrilla unit kept a strict watch in the seat of sub-county.

People gathered in great delight in front of the office building of the sub-county people's committee where the guerrillas lined up. As they had suffered under the enemy's occupation though it was a short time, the inhabitants greeted the guerrilla fighters, their liberators, with tears of gratitude and joy.

Jo Sok Hyon, commander of the guerrilla unit and the former chairman of the sub-county people's committee, addressed the people: "We've wiped out the enemy who crept into our sub-county seat. Our state organs will resume their work. Our motherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea — will never be ruined."

Soon a signboard "The Chongok Sub-county People's Committee" appeared on the facade of the building.

The national flag of the Republic was hoisted over the building.

Commander of the guerrilla unit Jo Sok Hyon resumed his duty as chairman of the sub-county people's committee, and the restored committee set about reinforcing the armed forces on the one hand and providing the people with stable living conditions, on the other. It organized a harvesting and thrashing campaign, sent provisions to the People's Army units operating behind the enemy's lines and restored the organs of education, public health and culture.

Brave sons and daughters of Suan County, North Hwanghae Province, safeguarded their people's power creditably during the period of the enemy's occupation which lasted two months.

Jo Sok Hyon, former commander of the guerrilla unit in Chongok sub-county and the chairman of the sub-county people's committee, is now Chairman of the Suan County People's Committee. Jang Bong Man is now Chairman of the Suan County Co-op Farm Management Committee. And Kim Bong Wun, Han Bong Gol and Kim Yong Bin are now working at government bodies, educational and economic establishments.

The guerrilla fighters who defended the people's power at the risk of their lives 16 years ago are now fortifying their land so as to deal a deadlier blow to the American imperialists in case they invade the land of Suan again.

Soo Sik

Another year of good harvest

Tokyo Refuses

There was a "ROK-Japan Economic Ministerial Round-table Conference" for three days from the 8th inst. A joint news conference concluding the conference took place in Seoul on the 10th last.

What the conference revealed did not upset the forecast of South Korean and foreign news agencies.

The news dispatches from Seoul are unanimous in their comment that the conference was one which closed "without receiving any concrete commitment from and reaching any agreement with the Japanese side."

The "ROK-Japan Economic Ministerial Conference" was attended by five economic ministers with Deputy Prime Minister of the Seoul puppet regime and Chief of the Economic Planning Board as the chief delegate on behalf of the South Korean side, and by five economic ministers including Director of Japan's Economic Planning Agency on behalf of the Japanese side.

The items on the agenda of the conference were the questions on the promotion of South Korea-Japan economic cooperation, the early payment of the property claims funds in particular, on the correction of unbalance of the South Korea-Japan trade, on fishing co-operation, on the promotion of the processing of bonded goods, etc.

As the items of the agenda suggest, the conference was marked from beginning to end by the money-begging of the Pak Jung Hi clique and the high-handedness of the Sato clique who were unwilling to loosen the purse strings.

First, take, for instance, the questions of the "early payment of property claims funds" and of the "abolition of the limits of commercial loans." During the discussion of these questions, the Japanese side obviously took from the very beginning a "negative, close-fisted attitude," according to a September 9 dispatch of **Hapdong Tongshin** from South Korea.

The position of the Japanese side was to extend the term of the supply of funds, reduce the sum of the supply for each time, and put an economic pressure on South Korea so that they may secure as much economic interests as possible with the property claims funds as a lever.

The Pak Jung Hi clique asked the Sato Government for 80,000,000 dollars, which are more than twice as much as the originally fixed sum of payment for this year, the year for the arrangements for the "second five-year plan." But the Sato Government cut the sum down to 45,000,000 dollars and said with finality that the Japanese side did not even give any thought to the question of the "early payment of property claims funds."

In the question of the correction of the unbalance of trade, too, the South Korean side, it is reported, imploringly asked Japan to change the ratio of Japan's export to import from the existing 3:1 to 2:1. But the Japanese side flatly rejected this offer. The reason was allegedly that they should take into account the competition with goods made in Japan. On the other hand, the Japanese side asked the Pak Jung Hi clique to ensure the freedom of activities to Japanese monopoly firms in South Korea and "conclude aviation and shipping agreements." Namely, they wanted to secure unlimited freedom of activities for the Japanese monopoly firms even engaged in intelligence activities strutting down the streets in South Korea and pave the way for putting the transportation of South Korea's all import and export goods under their control. Pak Jung Hi promised to give "sincere co-operation" to this. .

The recent "ROK-Japan Economic Ministerial Round-table Conference" has shown convincingly what the relations between South Korea and Japan are, the final analysis, after the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and what the result is of having opened South Korea for the penetration of Japanese capital.

No equality and "co-operation" are to be seen in their relations. The cringe and begging of the debtor and the high-handedness and merciless demand of the creditors controlling the economic arteries of the other side are all that characterise their relations.

Sugar-coated lip-service Sato's ministers would pay in the course of the bargaining before the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" has long disappeared.

The recent conference was an economic conference deliberating on the monetary question. But the result of the conference has reaffirmed the relations of master and slooge established between the Pak Jung Hi and Sato cliques. Pak Jung Hi and his clique are at great pains now to conceal this fact from the people of South Korea, but in vain. **Pak Jong In**

Asian Parliamentarians' Union:

"General Meeting" In Seoul

The "second general meeting of the Asian Parliamentarians' Union" was held in Seoul from September 2 to 7.

As is widely known, the "APU" is not a recognized international organization of a pan-Asian and pan-parliamentarian nature but a private one consisting of lobbyists and political brokers of U.S. vassal states in Asia who regularly carry on pro-American, anti-Communist propaganda.

The "APU" was set up in Japan last year through the sponsorship of the Sato clique. It was aimed at playing the role of an auxiliary machinery for the implementation of the urgent policy of Washington rulers who were trying to rally their lackeys in Asia more closely into a single "anti-Communist military alliance" in connection with the difficulties they were facing in the aggressive war in Vietnam.

Sato and company, while implementing Washington's orders, calculate that they can use this as a springboard for their political and economic infiltration into Asian countries.

This was vividly revealed in the course of the first general meeting held in Tokyo last year and the second general meeting held recently in Seoul.

Pakistan, India, Ceylon and Singapore flatly refused to attend the recent general meeting. After all, the representatives of Japan, the Pak Jung Hi, the Chiang Kai-shek, the Cao Ky clique, Thailand, the Philippines, the Vientiane group of Laos and Australia participated in the "APU" Seoul meeting as regular member or observer.

As is seen in the above, all the participating nations of the "APU" meeting in Seoul are the countries linked with the American imperialists through bilateral military agreements or multilateral military alliance systems, and they are all under U.S. military occupation or under U.S. political influence and economic control.

What is particularly noteworthy here is that the recent Seoul meeting put up an absurd farce of admitting South Vietnam into the "APU" as a regular member under the pretext of the forthcoming constituent assembly elections, though South Vietnam has neither a parliament nor parliamentarians.

From this, one can clearly see what the "APU" really is.

All the matters discussed and decided upon at the meeting of pro-American lackeys were made public in a "joint statement."

In this statement, major emphasis was placed on calling upon the "free Asian nations" to strengthen their aid to the war of aggression in Vietnam.

The Pak Jung Hi clique and other parliamentarians from U.S. vassal states spoke highly of their troops dispatch, expressed "deep gratitude" to their soldiers for laying down their lives in the war and loudly cried for continuing, increasing and strengthening their aid to Vietnam, and for giving the aid in a concerted way.

They went so far as to set up a "Vietnam assistance corps" by the ambassadors of "APU" member nations in Saigon.

After underscoring the "need of a joint, united action" of Asian nations towards the "Communist threat," the joint statement emphasized the confidence that the "Appeals would become the solid basis for a "system of an overall, regional co-operation." Thus, they did everything in their power to put a primary accent on and add a crystal clarity to this point This laid bare the ugly features of the Washington rulers who are desperately endeavouring to tide over the developments in South Vietnam going against their will. At the same time it showed what the United States is demanding most strongly of its Asian minions at the present moment.

Yet, the tasks of the "parliamentarians" present at the Seoul meeting were not finished here. They discussed a series of measures for the strengthening of co-operation among the "Asian free nations" in the fields of economy, technology and culture.

According to press reports from South Korea, the discussions in this respect were, in effect, unilateral P.R. on the detailed plans worked out beforehand for the economic infiltration of the Japanese monopoly capital into Asian countries.

Head of the Japanese delegation Kishi put forth a concrete programme of investment allocations for the establishment of a wireless company, which will become a medium for their advance to Southeast Asia, and he had this programme passed at the meeting.

Needless to say, the Sato group regarded this as a reward for their service to America.

For the convocation of the Seoul meeting, the Pak Jung Hi clique, disbursing a huge sum of 50 million won from the treasury, tried hard to avail themselves of this opportunity to show their fidelity to the United States and increase their prestige among the U.S. puppets in Asia. But this time, too, as at the previous meeting, the role of the host was played by the Sato group.

Nobusuke Kishi, who led the Japanese delegation—he is the elder brother of Sato, an ex-Japanese Prime Minister and a publicly-recognized boss of pro-American, pro-Chiang Kai-shek, pro-Pak Jung Hi elements—was the field director at the meeting from start to finish.

Though Pak Jung Hi personally made a lengthy speech at the outset of its opening, it was nothing but a recital of the words conveyed by Kishi during his earlier private visit with Pak.

Kim Pyong

"Elections" in S. Vietnam and Washington

In South Vietnam, the so-called "elections to the Constituent Assembly" was held on September 11. Judging from the prevailing situation in South Vietnam, the recent "elections" there were totally unlawful ones, being a political fraud devised by Washington as a last resort.

In the areas accounting for four-fifths of South Vietnam's territory, people making up two-thirds of its population are up in an anti-American, national-salvation struggle. U.S. imperialism and its Saigon puppets have no jurisdiction over these vast areas.

Over 300,000 U.S. aggressors and 500,000 puppet troops are hauled into some narrow strips and small pieces of land there. And in these occupied areas fascist terror, murder and other brutal atrocities are rife against the people.

The absolute majority of the patriotic people and progressives in the enemy-occupied areas have launched campaigns of various forms to boycott the "elections." This the Saigon puppets themselves admit.

That the situation in South Vietnam is not suitable for any sort of "elections" is quite clear to everyone.

The U.S. aggressors and their puppets, under the powerful attack of the people's armed forces of South Vietnam, are driven to huddle up in narrow strips of areas; anti-American and anti-puppet struggle has been surging in big cities such as Saigon and Da Nang; the Saigon puppet regime is on the brink of collapse—in face of these critical developments they have no alternative but to stage an "election" farce.

Washington's aim behind the "elections" is to attach a label of "democracy" to the puppet Saigon regime and set the disorderly political situation in order by rallying the puppet reactionary forces and redistributing posts of power among them.

It is also true that by giving an impression of favourable turn in the South Vietnam situation they calculate to influence the "mid-term" elections in the United States in November.

Washington left no stone unturned to carry out the "election" farce. The "elections" were conducted under the supervision of Washington and the puppet Saigon army, in an atmosphere of grim fascist suppression and by means of trickery and fraud. They were worse than those notorious "election" farces of Pak Jung Hi and Tshombe in terms of outrageousness.

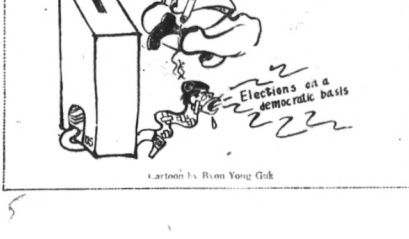
The seats in South Vietnam's puppet "national assembly." *Washington Evening Star* wrote, have already been distributed by the White House, the State Department and the CIA. Cao Ky who is doing Washington's bidding revealed the true nature of the recent "elections" when he declared: "The army is the sole means of controlling the state. If the new government formed after the elections fails to give a good account of itself, I'll personally topple it."

U.S. imperialism and its stooges can in no way whitewash the illegality and unlawfulness of the formation of the "Constituent Assembly."

Washington is foolish and reckless to expect the recent "elections" to cover up its true colours as the aggressor.

U.S. imperialism must quit Vietnam and the Vietnam question must be left to the Vietnamese themselves.

Choi Si Hwan



Cartoon by Ryon Yong Guk

Vietnam War And Pak Jung Hi

According to news reports from Seoul, another batch of "ROK" armymen left Pusan port for South Vietnam on August 30 under the strict watch of the police and gendarmerie.

They are part of Vietnam-bound 20,000-strong "White Horse Unit" for whom Pak Jung Hi and his clique held a "see-off ceremony" last August 27. The remainder is to leave within this autumn.

The dispatch of the "White Horse Unit" to South Vietnam will bring the total number of South Korean servicemen in South Vietnam whose dispatch started in September 1964 to more than 50,000.

Active and Bellicose

This shows how desperately Pak Jung Hi and his clique are seeking to involve themselves deeply in the American war of aggression in Vietnam and execute U.S. plans for undermining the freedom and independence of the Vietnamese people and strangling the national-liberation struggle of the Asian people.

It is a fact that Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Malaysia are participating in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. But they are not so "active and bellicose" as the Pak Jung Hi clique are.

Good Reason

There is a good reason for the Pak Jung Hi gang to be so intent on carrying out their Washington patron's instructions on hauling more troops into the Vietnam war. Pak Jung Hi's "regime" is a "government on paper," as the American official quarters, too, recognizes it.

It can hardly maintain itself without the American support because of the absence of a social foothold. Scrambles for power and conflict over a bigger share of interests are being intensified within the ruling circles. Eloquent proof of such antagonism and conflict is the more than ten attempted coups in a few years after Pak Jung Hi took over.

In these circumstances Pak Jung Hi has dispatched South Korean troops to South Vietnam in the hope of gaining deeper trust from his Washington masters, which, he believes, will help him suppress and purge his rivals from the ruling circles and hold a long tenure of office.

At the same time, Pak Jung Hi and his kind are trying to take the involvement in the Vietnam war as an occasion to create a war atmosphere in South Korea, enlarge the police and military machine for fascist suppression and to put down the ever-mounting anti-U.S., anti-government sentiments of the people. They also calculate to alleviate the acute financial-economic crisis by gaining an additional handout from the United States for the troop dispatch.

"The Youngest Son's Help"

The aims pursued by the Pak Jung Hi clique are in full accord with the American policy of aggression in Asia. This is why the United States praises and encourages Pak Jung Hi and his gang who take the lead in the dispatch of troops to Vietnam and calls upon other puppets in Asia to follow their example.

And this is the reason why the Japanese journal *Sekai* mockingly said: "The implications carried by the proverb 'The best help in the greatest trouble comes from the youngest son' must have been the real feeling of President Johnson towards President Pak."

Time Bomb

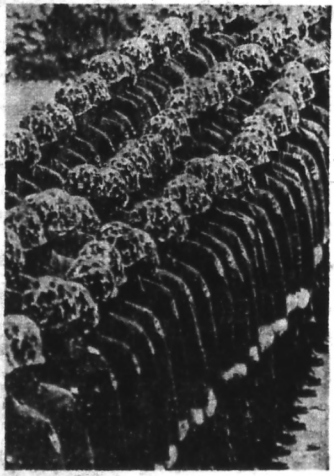
But the Vietnam war will go against their wishful thinking. This is quite obvious. At the moment, the South Korean people as well as the broad world public are condemning the Pak Jung Hi clique for their dispatch of troops to Vietnam.

"What should men and officers of the ROK army go to die in South Vietnam for?" This is their unanimous voice.

The voice opposing the troop dispatch is also rising among the puppet armymen as well as within the ruling quarters.

The troop dispatch, as the South Korean publications put it, is a time bomb which will touch off a great political upheaval.

Kim Gun Hyong



To the Jungle of death. Another group of South Korean troops ready to leave for South Vietnam

"Wonderful Things"

"It is said that foreigners who enter the Pusan harbour for the first time are twice struck with amazement. Captivated by the beautiful night view of this port city, they repeat "wonderful!" over and over again. Why? First, at the sight of its layer upon layer of electric lights reminiscent of multi-storeyed buildings, they are amazed at the progress of South Korea. Secondly, they are surprised at daybreak to find that these brightly-lit buildings vanish all of a sudden and that, instead, board houses of all shapes fill the hillsides up to the crest of hillocks like carapaces."

This is what the South Korean daily **Pusan Ilbo** wrote in a passage of its article dealing with the housing shortage in Pusan. Pusan is the second biggest city in South Korea and a large port facing the South Sea.

According to a report of **Radio Dongyang**, 62 per cent of Seoul citizens are left homeless. They live either in rented rooms or in tents. The rest is said to have their own houses, yet many of them manage to shelter themselves in mud-huts or dugouts.

The shortage of houses in South Korea increases at the annual figure of more than 75,000. Thus, such ramshackle hovels are making their way into urban areas at an alarming speed.

Such being the situation, the Seoul authorities worked out what they called a "five-year plan for the removal of board houses." It is easy to see that this "plan" is not designed to build houses but to pull them down. In a word, this is aimed at driving the occupants of tumble-down huts out onto the streets at gun-point.

South Korean residents in slums, with no place to go, do not want to be evicted meekly. Little wonder, fierce clashes take place between the police and the evicted almost every day in Seoul and other cities in South Korea.

Ethiopia to Withdraw from U.N. Command

"Seoul's Ambassador in Addis Ababa informed his home government that Ethiopia, one of South Korea's 16 war allies, may soon withdraw its liaison team from the United Nations Command in Korea. Newsweek magazine has reported in its current issue (Sept. 6), according to foreign news dispatches.

Newsweek's parlscope column added "diplomats say Ethiopia has been under pressure from the Organization of African Unity to pull out because of Seoul's commitments in Vietnam."

Japanese Army Chief to Visit America

According to a dispatch of the Kyodo News Agency, Kambayashiyama Eikichi, Chief of the Japanese Defence Agency, has received an invitation from U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara to visit Washington for a fortnight from October 10.

His forthcoming visit is the third of his visits since 1963.

During his stay in America he will have talks with U.S. Defence Secretary on the military situation in Asia with priority given to the Vietnam question.

The talks, the dispatch says, will also cover a number of plans relating to the so-called U.S. "defence organization" in the Pacific region, the measures for U.S. nuclear strategy and the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact."

(KCNA)

World's Intellectuals Urged to Support Heroic Vietnam

Korean Scientists and Cultural Workers' Meeting Held in Pyongyang

Academician Baek Nam Wun expressed firm, militant solidarity with the fighting people, men in the fields of science and culture in Vietnam, in the name of the entire Korean scientists and cultural workers, and appealed to progressive scientists and cultural figures of the world to actively support the fighting Vietnam.

He said this at a meeting of Korean scientists and cultural workers supporting the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, which was held in Pyongyang on September 6.

The meeting was attended by Ri Jong Ok, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and President of the D.P.R.K. Academy of Sciences; Kang Byung Wuk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Sin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongwu Party; Academician Baek Nam Wun, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association; Pak Wung Gol, Minister of Culture and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea; Ho Sok Son, President of the Academy of Social Science; Han Su Nong, Director of the Secretariat of the Cabinet; Hwang Won Bo, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea; Kim Ok Sun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; Hwang Jang Yop, President of Kim Il Sung University; Jong Jun Gi, Vice-Chairman of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society and Editor-in-Chief of the "Rodong Simmun"; Kim Gyong Hwa, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries as well as responsible figures in the fields of science, culture and art and prominent professors, doctors, and a great number of men in the fields of science and culture.

Invited to the meeting were Le Thiet Hung, Ambassador, and staff members of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Pyongyang; Bu Ngoc Ho, Head, and members, of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang and Vietnamese students in Korea.

Also invited were the visiting delegation of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Society led by Ha Giang, Vice-President of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Society and Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union.

Academician Baek Nam Wun

Academician Baek Nam Wun made a report at the meeting.

He stressed: "All the facts clearly show that U.S. imperialism is the very wrecker of the Geneva Agreements on Indo-China, the very igniter of the Vietnam war and the very atrocious criminal conducting mass slaughter in Vietnam."

"The Korean scientists and cultural workers," he declared, "severely condemn the Johnson-McNamara war criminals, the chief organizer of the aggressive war in Vietnam, and demand that they be brought to the stern judgement of the world's people."

He went on to say:

The realities of today clearly show that the aggressive nature of imperialism never changes and that the U.S. imperialists are the main force of aggression and war and of the most vicious common enemy of the peoples of the whole world. The present situation requires the progressive mankind of the world to firmly unite and further intensify their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Korean scientists and cultural workers, he declared, are making full preparations to join at any time the Vietnamese people in their sacred struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

After the report, messages of greetings from the Committee of Culture and Education under the Direct Control of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the South Vietnam Liberation Culture and Art Association were read out.

The floor was then taken by Kim Sok Hyong, Academician, Doctor of History and President of the History Institute under the Academy of Social Science; Pak Yong Sin, Director of the State Drama Theatre, Member of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions and People's Artiste, and Do Sang Rok, Academician and Professor.

Academician Dr. Kim Sok Hyong

Professor Kim Sok Hyong expressed firm solidarity of the Korean scientists to share weal and woe with the Vietnamese people and, in the name of the entire Korean scientists, called upon the honest-minded people and scientists of the whole world to raise higher the voice of condemnation against the U.S. atrocities and resolutely fight in order to give a severe judgement to the criminals.

People's Artiste Pak Yong Sin

Director Pak Yong Sin said the men in the fields of literature and art of Korea are well aware of the just struggle of the Vietnamese people. Through their creative works, therefore, they render active support to the Vietnamese people in their national-salvation struggle.

She stressed that the progressive literary men and artists of the world must create works of literature and arts befitting our era of revolutionary storm so that they can serve the world revolutionary people giving powerful support to the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Academician Dr. Do Sang Rok

Doctor Do Sang Rok lashed at the U.S. murderers for using scientific achievements for the evil purpose—the massacre of the people—and declared this atrocious act constituted an unpardonable challenge to science and culture and a grave challenge to the scientists of the world.

Vietnamese Guest Ha Giang

Ha Giang, head of the visiting delegation of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Society also spoke.

Disclosing that the U.S. imperialists are using the scientific and technical achievements for the purpose of aggression and murder, she pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are now carrying out an experiment on new weapons and means of war for killing the Vietnamese people and plotting to impose the disaster of war upon other nations by making use of them.

The monopolies of Wall Street and Washington rulers threaten the Vietnamese people with death and destruction and force the people of Vietnam to give up their sacred cause of national salvation. The Vietnamese people, however, who have inherited a tradition of unyielding struggle against outside interference will fight resolutely until final victory defying any sacrifice or tribulations. In response to the call of President Ho Chi Minh, even if they have to fight for another five years, ten years, 20 years or still longer, and if everything is destroyed, she stressed,

The meeting of the Korean scientists and cultural workers supporting the heroic Vietnamese people

Vietnamese Ambassador Le Thiet Hung

Then Le Thiet Hung, Vietnamese Ambassador to Korea, took the floor.

Referring to the crimes of the U.S. imperialists committed against the Vietnamese people, he said: Their first crime is that they launched aggression and war in Vietnam. Their second crime is that they are killing innocent Vietnamese people at random and destroying everything. Their third crime is that they are infringing upon the national sovereignty and all other basic rights of the Vietnamese people, wrecking the Geneva Agreements and violating international law.

Pointing out that these U.S. crimes have aroused the Vietnamese people in the struggle for the great cause of wiping out the enemy, he stressed that the Vietnamese people are sure to sweep away the U.S. aggressors from the land of their own country and defend the North, liberate the South and achieve the country's reunification.

In conclusion, he stressed that the Government of the D.R.V. and its people fully support the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is fighting to drive out the U.S. forces from South Korea and achieve the country's unification by the Korean people themselves as well as the July 21 memorandum of the D.P.R.K. Government condemning U.S. imperialism for its plot to illegally discuss the "Korean question" at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly.

SVNFL Representative Bu Ngoc Ho

Bu Ngoc Ho, Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, spoke next.

The appeal of the Korean scientists and cultural workers at this meeting, he pointed out, will enable the conscientious scientists and cultural figures throughout the world to have a better understanding of the significance of the cause of the struggle of the Vietnamese people from a viewpoint of politics and turn their spearhead of struggle against U.S. imperialism, thus making definite contributions to the common struggle of the world's people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. He noted that this struggle will also make a positive contribution to the work of establishing an international tribunal to put such criminals as Johnson, McNamara and Rusk on trial.

The meeting adopted a letter to the men in the fields of science and culture in Vietnam who are fighting heroically against the U.S. imperialists' aggression.

Unconditional Extension of Aqt Term Demanded

Korean Red Cross Cables Japanese Counterpart

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 6 sent a telegram to the Japan Red Cross in connection with your telegrams dated Cabinet meeting" of the Japanese Government on extending the term of the agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan for only a year more.

The telegram reads in full:

Our Red Cross Society has the honour to inform your Red Cross of the following in connection with your telegrams dated August 23:

In your telegram on August 23 your society notified us that you agreed to our proposal on extending the term of the agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan for one year more without amendment.

We considered that it was a good thing for both of our Red Cross organizations and the Korean and Japanese peoples and was a reasonable step.

But we were, indeed, surprised and felt deeply regretful when we received a few hours after your telegram agreeing to the unmended extension of the term of the existing repatriation agreement an unexpected cable informing us of the "understanding" of the Japanese Government on extending the term of the agreement for the last time.

As for the "understanding" of the Japanese Government contained in your second telegram, it is entirely contradictory to the spirit of the agreement on the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan and is an illegal and unreasonable one that violates elementary international law and international practice.

It can never be tolerated to state that "this shall be the last time for the extension of the term of the agreement" or to demand the abrogation of the agreement at a time when a large number of Korean nationals in Japan still desire to return home and applicants for repatriation are steadily increasing.

It is indisputable that the extension of the term of the repatriation agreement for 1968, as clearly stipulated in the agreement, is a question to be discussed and decided upon by the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations and its term must be again extended without amendment at that time, as long as there are people who desire to return home.

Nevertheless, the Japanese side hastily issued the "understanding" opposing from now the extension of the agreement for the next term. This cannot be interpreted otherwise than the pursuance of certain dishonest political aim.

We consider that the arbitrary scrapping by the Japanese side of the repatriation agreement concluded between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations on humanitarian principles is entirely untenable and a high-handed action of violating international law and international practice, and we vehemently denounce it.

The repatriation agreement is one concluded between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations and neither side can abrogate it arbitrarily.

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declares that it never recognizes the "understanding" of the Japanese side intended to wreck the repatriation operation of the Korean nationals in Japan.

We once again insist that the repatriation of the Korean nationals must be continued and the term of the repatriation agreement extended unconditionally in the future as long as there are applicants for repatriation.

Pyongyang Celebrates Nat'l Day in Festive Mood

Pyongyang citizens spent the 18th birth anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a festive mood for two days running on September 9 and 10.

Theatres and cinema houses in the capital presented special programmes.

The drama "The Path of Youth" by the Pyongyang Theatre which vividly depicts the struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the 1930's, Korean classic opera "Tale of Chun Hyang" by the State National Opera Theatre, the drama "A Star over Saigon" by the State Drama Theatre and "A Chamber Music Evening" by the State Philharmonic Orchestra adorned the stages more colourfully.

Meanwhile, a film week was open to mark the red-letter day. Many new films including the Korean feature film "On the Rails" were on show at cinema theatres in the capital.

On September 10 the sky was bright and clear. This fine weather tempted naturally many out onto the streets, parks, boating and pleasure grounds of scenic beauty. Every face beamed with joy and happiness.

Mt. Daesong covered with greenery was crowded with holiday-makers. Everywhere you could hear merry singing voices and gay laughters.

As soon as dusk fell, dancing soirees were held in the Kim Il Sung Square in the central part of Pyongyang and in other district plazas.

These young amateur musicians are to demonstrate their talents before the crowds

At a corner of the Moran-bong Park.

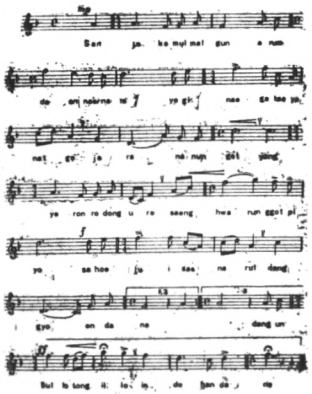
At the zoo on Mt. Daesong

Here at a park in East Pyongyang, too, there was a big crowd of people enjoying the holiday

MY DEAR LAND

(Nae Nara)

Words by Ryu Jong Won
Music by Kim Hyok



1. *Oh, fair is my dear land*
With high mounts and crystal streams.
This is where I was born and grew up.
My dear native land!
In her glorious labour
Adorns our life so prized.
Bringing closer the new day
Of socialism.

2. *Oh, rich is my dear land*
With golden crops in the field.
'Tis where every one is working
And studying freely.
Our land's so fair and fertile
With treasures bountiful
Every one's singing with joy.
Their hearts filled with pride.

3. *Oh, calm is my dear land*
Where the morning beam's so bright.
With our hearts ever faithful,
Brighter we will shine.
We are the single hearted
Thirty million people.
The Party, calling us,
To unification leads us.

Drama:

"The Path of Youth"

Some time ago, the State Drama Theatre produced the drama "A Star over Saigon," which is still having a great run. This time the creative staff of another well-known drama company Pyongyang Theatre, has been presenting on the stage "The Path of Youth," drawing a full house every day.

Appearing in this four-act and five-scene play (script by Fi Dong Chun, direction by An Yong Il and decor by Merited Artist Kang Jin) are many veteran actors and actresses. Among them are Director of the Pyongyang Theatre and People's Artiste Ri Jae Dok, People's Artiste Tae Ul Min and Merited Artiste Kim Son Yong.

Background of the Play

The central theme of this play is the struggle waged in the early years of the 1930's to capture arms from the enemy for the formation of the anti-Japanese guerrillas under the leadership of the Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The mounting situation at that time made it imperative for the Korean Communists to take up arms.

As is described in a dialogue of this play, the plight of the Korean people in those days was distressful. "For them there was neither room to shelter themselves under this high sky nor place to move on this vast soil.

Flood and drought threaten to turn the life of the peasants of Oksudong village. To make matters still worse, Japanese punitive forces and police ran roughshod over the village, setting fire to peasant houses and taking away farm produce and property. How should the people of Oksudong village eke out their existence?

Two Points of View

In this village lives a patriotic fighter Kang Mun Sok (played by People's Artiste Ri Jae Dok) who took part in the struggle of the anti-Japanese Volunteers in the early days of the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism.

When the volunteer corps was disbanded around 1920, he covered a long distance, carrying on his back Kim Jang Do (the hero played by Ro Gyu Hwan), a son of his fallen comrade-in-arms, and finally settled down in the Oksudong village.

When Jang Do has grown up to be a sturdy youth, Kang Mun Sok influences him so that he can take over the fight for the country's independence which he had failed to carry to the end and arranges his engagement with his daughter.

His view is to wait until the Japanese invaders become weak and then rise up for independence. The Japanese colonialists, however, far from shrinking back, run wilder.

Having set out to swallow up other countries under the catchword "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," the Japanese invaders intensify fascist suppression in Korea too.

"Therefore, what we should do to save the lives of the people and protect our village under this situation is to restrain and endure. Isn't it dangerous to take up arms without prudence? Let's sharpen our swords! Let's cut the enemy's throats at a stroke when the time comes!" This is the position of Kang Mun Sok.

Jang Do, now a member of the youth shock brigade in the village and a young Communist league member under the influence of the Communists, holds a different view. He believes with certainty that the sole way to liberate the country lies not in taking a wait-and-see attitude but in taking up arms at once to fight the enemy.

"Let us arm ourselves to fight the armed invaders!" Jang Do advocates. With a group of young men in the village, he fights unflaggingly to capture the enemy's weapons to arm themselves.

But the inexperienced young Communist leaguers sometimes suffer setbacks and encounter many difficulties owing to the stringent cordon of the enemy and the sly moves of their secret agents. Still worse, Jang Do is beset with inner conflicts such as differences with his future father-in-law and a misunderstanding on the part of his fiancee.

Tragedies take place one after the other for his compatriots. The people keep wailing, the village is ablaze with flame, gun shots are heard and many fall. There is the alternative—to take up arms to fight the enemy or to remain submissive to all these sufferings, waiting for a chance to offer of itself.

"Here are Rifles for You!"

The tragic realities do not allow Jang Do and other village youths to be given to arguments. To relieve the people from the death throe and protect the village it is imperative to get into action.

Full of wrath and retaliatory spirit they perform indescribably great feats: they capture arms from the enemy everywhere, using axes and spears. To take another example, a woman washing on a riverside suddenly throws a dust of red pepper into the eyes of a passing Japanese policeman and disarms him of his arms.

This state of affairs eventually irritates the enemy's nerves to the extreme. Keeping a close watch on every move of the youth of Oksudong village, the enemy spreads a stringent dragnet to break up their liaison network and underground organizations and attempts to make Kang Mun Sok by means of threat and blackmail call on the village youth to surrender.

The young folks of the village, however, chart out a plan to forestall the enemy. At last Kang Mun Sok sees in Jang Do's views and deeds true patriotism and the firm grit of the Koreans and, then, joins in his struggle. He comes to the conclusion that if all the villagers take up arms and fight in unison they can fully fight back the enemy. So, he produces two rifles he had kept for use in time of need and says: "Jang Do, here are rifles for you!"

A New Armed Company

They begin to work in concert calling forth the village youth to resist the suppression and subversion by the Japanese invaders and foil the vile tricks of landlord Yom Min Sik (played by People's Artiste Tae Ul Min).

At long last the youth of the village grow into a reliable armed detachment, which is incorporated into the anti-Japanese guerrillas as one of their companies.

But the father-in-law gets a fatal wound in a battle for arms and dies from it before joining the glorious ranks of struggle.

"I am very happy to have helped my dear Jang Do, belated as it was." With these words Kang Mun Sok closes his eyes. The youth of Oksudong village, firmly determined to take revenge upon the enemy, join the ranks of the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare.

The play gives a vivid picture of how the 15-odd-year long anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare—the very root from which today's new Korea has sprung up—started for the restoration of the country's independence. This drama has proved instrumental in educating the theatre-goers, particularly our youths who will shoulder the future of our fatherland.

Pak Sung Man

"I am very happy to have helped my dear Jang Do," says Kang Mun Sok, as he breathes his last

Wolgo Dance

Folk-dance

The Korean people like to enjoy the moon on the 15th of January and August of the lunar calendar. This is handed down as a folk custom from old times.

With the Wolgo (moon-shaped drum) in their hands, many girls dressed in holiday attire gather in the open ground on the hill. Their moon-viewing festivities begin with the roll of the drums. The moon rises at last. In Korea there is a legend that anyone who offers a prayer to the rising moon on this 15th night can realize his long-cherished desire.

They express their wishes in their graceful dances. Some of them express their wishes for the good health and long life of their parents and others express theirs for love and happiness.

The moon, it is said, was the symbol of freedom and hope of the ancient people.

Until the moon reaches the centre of the sky, they enjoy it singing and dancing. Through their dance, the artistes reflect the tender feelings of beautiful Korean girls who compare the bright moon in the sky with the round Wolgo of theirs.

The dance is now at its height. The night gets late. It's time to go home. But they hope to admire the moon more and more. On their way home they stop many a time to look up at the bright moon.

This Wolgo dance is full of emotions. This dance was unearthed in Pyong-won County of South Pyong-an Province and was perfected and presented at the recent festival by the song and dance troupe from the same province.

FACTS TELL

Intrusion of "General Sherman"

On August 8, 1866 a large ship left Chefoo, China, for Korea. It was a U.S. pirate ship called "General Sherman."

According to the 42nd volume of the court record "Ilsong-rok," which contains a report by Pak Sung Hui, the then Hwanghae Provincial Governor, this U.S. vessel had two masts and four sails and took in her astern two small boats in tow. The vessel, it added, was 18 *jang* (One *jang* approximates to 9.904 feet) long, five *jang* wide and three *jang* high. One of the masts was 13 *jang* high and the other, 13 *jang*.

PRESTON, WILSON...

U.S. ship "General Sherman" was one of the fastest and most developed sailing vessels in those days, said George Seword, the then U.S. Consul-General in Shanghai, in his report (April 28, 1868) to the U.S. State Department and an American historian in his book the "Hermit Nation, Korea." And this vessel was heavily armed with various guns and rifles.

The master, the commander of this vessel, was an American, named Preston who had been committing piracy in many parts of Southeast Asia.

The boatswain was also an American, named Wilson, who had also been robbing at sea in Southeast Asia.

This American ship on her way to Korea detained four Chinese fishing boats engaged in fishing in the West Sea and forced the Chinese fishermen to act as guide, threatening them with arms. On August 15 the vessel reached the lower reaches of the Daedong River.

FIRST "STRANGE-LOOKING VESSEL"

It was the first in our country that a "strange-looking vessel," without any notice or approval, intruded deep into our territory along the Daedong River. Therefore, it was a great event. At the news of the enemy's intrusion the local officials, closely following every move of the ship, took appropriate measures.

On August 17 the chief official of the county governing the area at the mouth of the river, while making his garrison watch every movement of the vessel, sent his men to it as his envoys. The U.S. invaders, refusing to respond to the questions put by the chief envoy, said arrogantly: "We are all Westerners. We are going to Pyongyang after staying here a little while," "Tell us about the scenery of Pyongyang," and "Is there any castle there?" They even threatened our men showing various guns in their cabin.

THREAT AND INTIMIDATION

When Hwangju district governor Jong Dae Sik went to the ship personally to protest against their intrusion on the same day, they ushered him into their cabin with strict watch kept over him. The governor asked their nationality and aim of intrusion. They, however, refused to make clear the nationality of their ship and blustered that they would not return home until they achieved

(Continued on Page 11)

CHON SE BONG —A Farm Writer

CHON SE BONG is one of the Korean writers who enjoy the respect and affection of the people.

The literary activities of this writer who has attained maturity in his writing in the post-war years, serve to demonstrate the power of the advancing Korean literature of socialist realism.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union, Chon Se Bong stands in the forefront of the struggle for developing the Korean literature to a new high in ideological content and artistic value.

Writer of the New Era

Chon Se Bong began his literary career after the country's liberation. Under the good system which has opened the way for a new life for the people, he has been provided with the conditions for realizing his desire for literary activities and giving full scope to his talent.

Born in a poor village in Gowon County of South Hamgyong Province in 1915, he led a miserable life before the country's liberation. A son of a poor hired hand's family, he could not get a proper school education in those days. He engaged in farming, following in the footstep of his father.

The new era under the people's government afforded freedom to this man who had experienced all sorts of bitterness of life and enabled him to give full play to his talent.

It is not accidental, therefore, that his literary activities have been an artistic confirmation of the brilliant changes in the new era, have been a hymn to the Party and the people's government that have brought him a worthwhile life full of hopes.

His Early Works

A glance at the list of his books tells that his literary activities have been devoted to the description of the realities in the countryside and the peasant life. His books treat of the events at farm villages to such a degree as to earn him the appellation of a farm writer, a peasant writer.

In his early days of literary career which he entered upon in 1946, he wrote short stories "New Pulse," "Shower" and "May" which represent his original exploration of the moral features and characters of the liberated Korean peasantry.

His medium-length stories "The People of the Fighting Village" (1963) and "The Land Where White Clouds Rise" (1954) describe the activities of the peasants when they faced stern ordeals. These stories in the early days of his literary career drew the attention of the literary world for his delving into life and his creative approach.

An illustration for "Spring in the Village of Sokgaewul"

The earth-smelling folk sentiments in his books, his rich and exhaustive knowledge of the farm village, his keen observation of the peasant's psychology and his delicate, mature descriptive power are enough to show his style and skill as a writer.

For Chon Se Bong the countryside is the precious cradle from which he has sprung up, besides being his home in the ordinary sense of the word. His home village and the village folks—peasants—have helped him foster his stout view of life, a high degree of class consciousness, energetic approach to life and simple disposition peculiar to the peasant.

A man who began thinking seriously upon and observing life while toiling himself, Chon Se Bong has learned from the sagacious peasants lessons of life, people's intelligence and a rich store of expressions.

First Novel

The writer witnessed and experienced the agricultural co-operative movement in his home village in the post-war period. While busily working as a member of the preparatory committee for the formation of agricultural co-operatives, he saw for himself the path opened before the Korean peasants, in the course of the great change of incorporation of the individual peasants into a big family of the co-operatives. With a seething creative zeal, he planned to write a novel. Between 1956 and 1960 appeared books one, two and three of his novel "Spring in the Village of Sokgaewul" giving description of the fierce class struggle in the Korean countryside in the post-war period and the process of the co-operative transformation of agriculture.

While planning and writing his maiden novel, this energetic writer found an urge surging within him to portray the history of the Korean peasantry who had gone through what he had personally experienced. It was quite natural that he should have felt that urge, in view of the fact that he had lived scores of years in the countryside since the days under Japanese colonial rule.

Plan of "Ten Books"

Guided by this urge, in 1961 he announced his plan of "ten books" which would cover the 40 years before and after the liberation.

His original plan was to describe the events in his projected novel from the 1920's when in Korea, under the impact of the working-class movement, the peasants' movement was swiftly surging up. In the years covering the period since then, there had been many events in the life of the Korean peasants and, the writer concluded, what was particularly significant of these was the events in the early post-liberation days. The country's liberation thanks to the sanguinary struggle of the anti-Japanese fighters was the greatest and the most impressive event the writer had experienced. It marked a new turn in the nation's history and in the destinies of individuals.

The writer was recalling those impressive days of the land reform shortly after the country's liberation when he figured that the country's liberation in 1945 would signify an event forming a line of demarcation between the two different periods in the 40 years of the Korean peasants' history which he was planning to write about.

He set about writing book one of "A Large River Flows" (planned to appear in three books) treating of the events in the early post-liberation days.

In 5-6 years since then, Chon Se Bong has written four books—"A Large River Flows" (book one), "History of Sufferings" (book one) and "New Hill Over Which Mist Hovers" (in two books).

He has written several novels in recent years despite his poor health, and this is due to his consciousness of the writer's duty to the times and people, his strong will power and passion in quest of the truth and the aesthetics of the revolutionary era, and his steady, untiring efforts for the description of what he has experienced and for the completion of the literary creation he has undertaken.

Writer Chon Se Bong at his desk

He Values Readers' Views

Each time he has written a novel, Chon Se Bong receives thousands of letters from readers. He values letters from readers, regardless of who they are—schoolboys or ordinary co-operative farmers. In the letters expressing their warm affection for the writer and giving him words of encouragement, his readers tell they have become close friends of the heroes of his novels.

Some readers say that they endeavour to become as energetic a man as Chang Hyok (hero of his "Spring in the Village of Sokgaewul") who has an infinite will and great zeal; others write that they have decided to follow the example of Ma Yong Gi (hero of his "A Large River Flows") who displays vigorous fighting spirit and a high level of class consciousness, still others say that they are keenly following the fate of Mu Rim (hero in his "History of Sufferings").

His "New Hill Over Which Mist Hovers" has won the hearts of many readers for the noble moral features of revolutionary fighter Kang Rim, its hero.

The heroes appearing in Chon Se Bong's works—people who steer the course of truth, reliable fighters who have borne and will bear on their shoulders the destiny of the Korean revolution yesterday, today and tomorrow—convince the readers of the truth of the times.

Chon Se Bong continues to follow the course of the life's big river, grappling with piles of manuscripts.

Kim Hon Sun

(Continued from Page 10)

their aim saying that their visit to Korea was to exchange their sundry goods for Korean produce.

At this, the governor urged them immediately to withdraw saying that in Korea trade with foreign countries was forbidden by the nation's law. But they turned down the demand of our side.

They, in an attempt to scare away our governor and his company, took them to their cabin and showed off their weapons. The governor, taking indifferent attitude toward these weapons, asked them to show the employees' quarters. In fear of the exposure of the maltreatment of them, they flatly turned down his demand and fired two cannons fixed to the deck, three times so as to frighten him into submission.

SURVEY

On the evening of August 20 the U.S. pirates sailed up the Daedong River as far as the vicinity of Pyongyang.

The following day senior officer Ri Hyon Ik of the Pyongyang government office strongly demanded their withdrawal. This time too, they were deaf to his demand and said in a threatening manner that they would start for Pyongyang at once.

On the evening of August 21, six crewmen in a boat took soundings in the river all through the night.

On August 22 they intruded into a point 8 kilometres from the Pyongyang walls. That evening, our side once again lodged a strong protest with them against their illegal intrusion.

On August 24, 17 crewmen landed in Mangyong-dae in several boats and three of them made a survey of the soundings on Mangyong-bong hill.

On the evening of August 27 they sailed up the river to the vicinity of the Pyongyang Walls while continuing their survey. Officials of the Pyongyang government office made a strong protest against it. They, however, turned a deaf ear to our protest and continued to sail up the river.

PIRATIC ACTS

The intruders captured the boat of senior officer Ri Hyon Ik and two other boats following it which were watching their movements. They detained the senior officer in their ship and robbed him of his seal after searching his boat and his body.

On August 28 the representative of the Pyongyang government office notified the U.S. vessel of our proposal to hold a talk on the nearby land. In this talk the representative of our side scathingly denounced them for their misconduct for more than an hour and demanded the immediate release of the detained senior officer. Instead of responding to our demand, however, they forced our side to supply them with 1,000 *sok* (one *sok* is 150 kg.) of rice, a huge amount of gold, silver and ginseng, and insisted that we should send back our senior officer only after they had made an entry into the Pyongyang Walls. Thus, the last endeavour of our side for the peaceful settlement of the issue ended in failure.

The pirate ship, arrogantly moving up the river, plundered our civilian vessels of their food and killed 19 innocent people by firing on at random.

Such violence and atrocities of the U.S. pirates stirred up great indignation of our people. They came out to the river bank to repulse the American invaders.

ANNIHILATION

The people on ferry boats headed for the enemy vessel to take away our senior officer. Our boats which were coming to close quarters with the enemy ship were turned over and many of our brave people felt due to the desperate firing of the enemy, but the people did not give in. At this moment Pak Chun Gwon, an ex-serviceman stole into the enemy vessel single-handed and succeeded in taking back the senior officer.

From then on, a pitched battle began between both sides and our soldiers also participated in the fighting.

On September 1, battle continued all day long and the enemy began to retreat. On September 2, our soldiers and people launched a general attack on the enemy. Our side employed a tactics of combining shooting and a fire attack. The enemy put up an anti-fire net around their ship so that it could prevent the bails of fire from reaching their vessel. Our side stepped up shooting and the fire attack. The enemy's anti-fire net was of no use. At last the bails of fire reached the enemy vessel and set fire to it. The enemy boat was wrapped up in flames. Soon the powder magazine caught fire and exploded with terrific explosions. Thus the enemy vessel began sinking. It was annihilated finally.

The American aggressors who started the invasion of our country one hundred years ago were defeated from the outset by our patriotic people. And historical facts testify to their foul aggressive act even today.

Bak Il Nam

HOUSING

New Words and New Job

In North Korea a new saying and a new job came into being in connection with the housing problem.

North Koreans don't say today that they buy or rent houses but say that they "are allocated flats." Because the Government allocates flats to all those residents in North Korea who want them.

In old society (until the country's liberation in 1945) the bulk of the toiling folks in the urban districts lived in rental houses paying the landlords more than a half of their monthly incomes. They had to pay house agents, intermediary exploiters, a considerable sum of commission to let or buy a house. But many of them were evicted, unable to pay rent because of unemployment and poverty.

Since the country's liberation a radical change has taken place in the settlement of the housing problem in North Korea thanks to the people's government. After the severe damage caused by the three-year-long war (1950-1953), North Korea has built dwellings with a total floor space of more than 35,600,000 square metres in some ten years after the cease-fire in Korea. As the housing problem was gradually being settled people came out of dugouts or semi-dugouts where they had lived during the war and moved into new modern houses.

This gave rise to a new job of administering flats and houses which the Government allocates to the population free of charge. This is how people's committees in urban districts and counties came to have a new department called "housing department." This department has allocators who are in charge of allocating flats among the population. Recently a reporter of this paper had an interview with Pak Byong Bin, allocator of flats of the Moran-bong District People's Committee, Pyongyang.

State Concern

"We allocated flats in multi-storeyed apartment building for over 440 families, one-storey houses for more than 430 families and exchanged flats or houses for more than 480 families in our district between 1965 and the first half of this year," Byong Bin started to talk and told the reporter:

The allocators of flats usually receive the application for the allotment of flats or houses from government organs, enterprises and individuals in their districts. They make a careful study of the housing conditions of the applicants—newly-wed couples, returnees from foreign countries and those moving in from other localities—and issue house certificates to them following regular procedure.

Those who are allocated a flat from the Government free of charge are vested with the right of the master to their flat.

Each family pays a rent amounting to one per cent of its monthly income on an average. Instead, the Government appropriated one hundred times more money than the house rent for its maintenance. The population pay 10 to 50 per cent of the actual cost for various fixtures, electric supply and furniture of their flats. Allocators also carry out exchange of flats according to the wishes of the persons concerned when the latter change their places of work or have more family members.

The allocators also buy houses under private ownership from the individual inhabitants with state funds when the owners want to sell them at a proper price, and allot them to the inhabitants free of charge.

"Therefore, I'm always occupied. I'm visited by scores of people and make calls at a few flats or houses every day. But I feel proud of my job whenever the people are delighted over their new abode they have just moved into," Pak Byong Bin pulled bundles of letters out of the drawers of his desk.

Six Newly-Weds

"We six newly-wed couples have simultaneously started a happy married life in the flats the certificates of which we received from you," a letter of thanks from the recipients said.

This is the story of the six newly-weds.

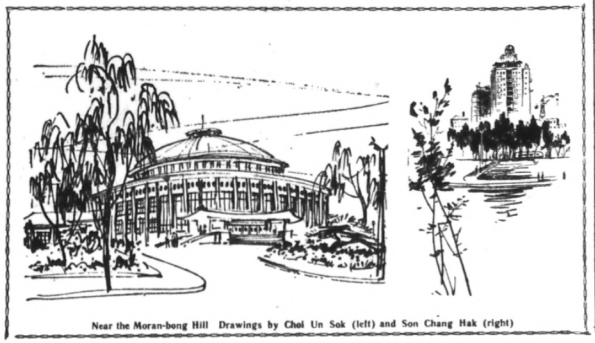
This spring allocator Pak Byong Bin received an application for the allotment of flats to six newly-married couples from the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre. After receiving it, he hurried to the theatre.

He learned from a responsible official of the theatre that the six newly-weds were all war orphans whose parents were killed by the American aggressors during the Korean war, but they had grown up under the care of the Government and at last got married to have happy homes. He told this to his superiors and alloted flats for the six couples. Needless to say, this is an episode. He has too many such stories to tell.

Yun Won Gil

A new block of flats lines the street near the Botong-mun Gate

Various types of dwellings



Near the Moran-bong Hill Drawings by Choi Un Sok (left) and Son Chang Hak (right)

I Have Nothing to Envy

By Kim Jong In

From a Note of Kim Jong In, Repatriate from Japan

It is already seven years now since I became a citizen of Pyongyang. I am now living in a modern apartment in a residential quarter on the eastern bank of the Daedong River which runs through the city. It is particularly meaningful in my life that we have been making our home in a cosy flat for seven years now. Our three-room flat is provided with all the necessary furniture... I do not know how great happiness one needs in his life, but I think ours is a good life, indeed.

My neighbours often ask me how I feel about our life back in the homeland. In reply I tell them I'm quite satisfied with my present life and I enjoy enough blessing.

I returned home with the seventh batch of returnees from Japan. While in Japan we lived in Kobe. My husband was working at a clothing factory. He lost his job as the factory went bankrupt. From that day on, to earn a scanty living we collected waste paper, waste cans and broken pieces of glass and did side jobs at home in the evening. One can easily imagine how hard it was for a poor family to feed six sons and daughters. What annoyed us most was how to send them to school.

But all this has now become a thing of the past. My eldest son, Dong Sop, graduated from the People's Economy Institute and is now an official at the Pyongyang City People's Committee. The second son, Wan Sop, was educated at Kim Il Sung University and is now teaching at a college. The eldest daughter, Jin Ok, out of the Pyongyang Medical College, is now working as a pharmaceutist. The second daughter, Chong Im, is studying at Kim Il Sung University and the youngest one at a foreign languages school in Pyongyang.

The second son and the eldest daughter are now preparing a thesis each to obtain the degrees of Master of Art and Medicine respectively.

In a word, my long-cherished wish has come true in the homeland.

I often think of my husband who is no more with us now. How happy he would feel if he were alive now!

Korean residents in Kobe, I remember, though in abject poverty, had raised funds little by little for the education of their children and set up a Korean school there. But a U.S. army unit stationed in that area occupied the school and reduced its buildings to its barracks. Koreans rose against this unlawful act. The Yankees suppressed the rising at gunpoint, arrested many of them including my husband and put them to cruel torture.

The torture ruined my husband's health and finally took his life. He died a premature death in the foreign land.

I am now 56 years old. I have grown-up sons and their earnings are enough for us to lead a very decent life. Yet, I can't eat the bread of idleness. So, I've taken up a job at a modest study institute in order to repay the motherland for the concern it has shown us. Life is so happy that I, even in my age, feel as energetic as young people. Just at this moment, I see the second daughter, Chong Im, and the youngest son, Mun Sop wearing a Young Pioneers' red scarf coming in with a bundle of something. They must have done shopping, for the boy is leaving there for a Young Pioneers' camp to spend his holidays tomorrow.

In days gone by, with our own country occupied by Japanese imperialism, we were forced to go abroad in search of livelihood. But today we are enjoying a happy life in the bosom of our motherland. I have nothing to envy in the world.

Mun Sop who began learning French at the age of eight can read books in that language and speak French well. He is studying hard to become an expert in foreign literature and Chong Im wants to become a doctor of chemistry. In addition, last year my second son got married and he has a son now.

A Repatriate's Family

When he was eking out a scanty living by doing casual labour in Japan, Kong Yong Ho deplored that he had a big family. But now back in his own country he feels differently. He is happy and proud of his big family.

Together with his six sons and three daughters-in-law who are technicians and skilled hands, he has been working as a boilerman at the Haeju Chemical Plant since 1961 when his family returned home from Japan. They enjoy a good living. The government alloted a new flat to his family free of charge.

His two daughters have got married back in the homeland and they have their own happy families.

Photo here shows his family, Kong Yong Ho is in the centre and beside him on the left is his wife. They are surrounded by their sons and daughters-in-law.

"Dial 03"

The night was far advanced. It was already past twelve o'clock. I tore myself from the book for a while, walked up to the window and flung it open. A fresh air streamed in refreshing me. The street was quiet, wet from the shower that stopped a while before. Raindrops perching on the foliage of the luxuriant trees were sparkling in the light from the fluorescent lamps. On the deserted street appeared a car all of a sudden. It was bearing a red cross mark on its white body—an ambulance.

"There must be an emergency case somewhere. What will be his trouble? Medical workers will have a busy job," I spoke to myself looking out of the window at the street where the ambulance had just passed.

The impressions of the ambulance were so strong that they lingered on the next day, urging me to visit the Pyongyang city first-aid station. The station has internal, surgical and gynaecological departments and is provided with all the necessary first-aid outfit.

The head of the station explained its relations with other medical establishments. Hospitals in different parts of the city and the polyclinic in each residential quarter have their own first-aid departments. The first to have contacts with ailing persons is the polyclinic in the residential quarter. The polyclinic receives emergency cases and, when they are beyond its power, immediately sends them to the district hospital or to the first-aid department of the nearby hospital or rings up the central first-aid station. In many cases, however, people ring up straight the central first-aid station, which therefore takes care of emergency cases from all parts of the city. It receives chiefly persons having an acute attack of appendicitis, acute gastritis, gastralgia, women having a difficult delivery and people having fever from uncertain cause.

Emergency cases are treated on the spot or sent to the nearby hospital, according to the diseases.

The head of the first-aid station added that in other major cities in the country, too, first-aid treatment is given by similar procedures.

Adjusting his glasses and with satisfactory looks, he remarked: "You can ring us up by dialling 03. We are ready to leave within five minutes at the latest when there is a call."

When one turns the cover of a telephone directory in the city of Pyongyang, he will find words printed red in large types "Dial 03 for the first-aid station." First and foremost attention is paid to emergency cases.

When I was just out of an operating room after inspection, there was a bell ringing in the waiting room, which, according to my guide, meant an emergency case. Doctor Sin Sung Son and nurses who had been ready were about to take an ambulance. My request to go along with them was accepted.

We arrived at the home of an ordinary worker in the residential quarter of Misan-dong, Daesong District. A doctor from the nearby clinic and an elderly woman in charge of sanitary affairs in the neighbourhood unit were there waiting for us. The mistress of the house was in a critical condition from much bleeding. Doctor Sin Sung Son gave what first-aid treatment he could and took her to the Central Hospital of South Pyong-an Province near the ailing woman's home. At the hospital, the woman was immediately taken to the first-aid department, where a prompt treatment was given. The medical workers were about to make preparations for further treatment. Availing myself of this opportunity, I approached them for a brief interview.

When I remarked "I was afraid she might land in a serious condition," the chief of internal department No. 3, a man with dignified looks, said: "No, disease can't take men's lives so easily. People are valued most in our country and we medical workers are doing our best to cure sick people."

This is a case of how our medical workers do their job which I've seen for myself.

In our country, thanks to the free medical service enforced under the control of the state and to the efforts of the medical workers, average life span in 1964 was 20 years longer than in 1944 under the Japanese colonial rule and during the same period death rate dropped to half the former figure.

In 1964, as against 1944, the number of hospital beds increased 25 times, of doctors and assistant doctors 23 times and of outpatients' establishments 51 times. This increase means more medical assistance to the working people.

Writing these lines, I visualize the faces of the workers at the first-aid station.

Soh Gum Ja

At Bak-yon Holiday Home

FROM spring to autumn, an endless stream of holiday makers and tourists come to the scenic spot of Bak-yon about 20 kilometres north of Kaesong. This place is famous for the fresh air peculiar only to the deep mountain, the rocks of queer shapes, the limpid stream and the thick woods.

The main attraction is the Bak-yon Falls from a pond beyond a cliff standing 40 metres high from the ground. A rock in the shape of an upturned gourd stands in the pond, whose name comes from this (*Bak*-gourd, *yon*-pond... Ed.). The falls present a spectacular scene.

Around the pond are historic relics associated with the political and military affairs in the Goryo dynasty (10-14 centuries), remains of ancient walls and small temples.

This scenic spot, which was exclusively for the rich in the pre-liberation days, is now open to the working people.

TENTH BATCH

It was after the liberation of Kaesong and its neighbouring districts from the rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Syngman Rhee clique, in June 1950 that the place turned into a holiday resort for the working people. A holiday home, hotel, restaurant and other service establishments have gone up here since the end of the Korean war.

The Bak-yon Holiday Home has just received the tenth batch of vacationists this year. Each batch stays at the holiday home for about a fortnight in general, and everything is supplied and offered free of charge.

The vacationists make friends with each other in a few days. They are served with good food and enjoy recreation, sightseeing and mountain climbing. Pleasures are ample every day and this explains why for the vacationists their days at the holiday home pass all too soon.

A SHY GIRL

Kim Chun Il now mingles with other vacationists, cracks jokes with them and sings in their presence. But in those early days before she was accustomed to the atmosphere and life at the holiday home she was keeping herself aloof out of shyness. She wondered how people from different places could become as intimate as old friends playing games, dancing together and making jokes. In the early days her only companion was a lad—Baek Ga Jong —who was her fellow pupil at the technical school. She met him quite unexpectedly in the train on her way to the holiday home. She was happy when she learned he was going to the same holiday home.

After finishing school, the lad became a turner at the Kaechon General Railway Plant and she found the job of teacher for the primary course at Kaechon middle school. They are 22 years old both and each of them was issued for the first time a voucher for accommodation in a holiday home.

Before long that shyness disappeared from this girl in the course of spending joyful days. And now she challenges old Bak Se Ryang from the Yongrak Timber Station to a diamond game.

A WEAVER FROM DOKCHON

A few days ago, An Ui Ryong, a girl from the Dokchon Textile Mill, was a certain loser in quoits. But she became a champion today. As soon as the breakfast was over she went to play quoits. Each of her throwing was successful, which drew the attention of a tall lad. He came forward with a challenge and eventually lost all three games to her. Another lad suffered the same defeat at her hands.

DEEPLY MOVED

After supper, the weaver, along with other vacationists, went for a stroll along the brook.

Sitting on rocks by the brook in the bright moon light, they chatted quietly about their work places and shared each other's experience. The weaver saw the fall lad with whom she had played quoits in the daytime telling a group of vacationists something about his work place. He turned out to be a worker at the Kaesong General Machine Plant. He was from a work-team which, having registered as its member Kim Ju Ryol, a South Korean pupil killed fighting in the forefront of resistance struggle, has done his quots every day with the consciousness that by doing so the team members were fighting side by side with him and in order to store up what was necessary to support the South Korean people in their struggle. His story deeply moved the audiences. The weaver attentively listened to it and asked for more account. –

"Oh, here is our quoits champion. But will you tell me how that happened in a few days?"

"What do you mean? The quoits game? That was simply because I didn't want to lose the game every time."

Her remarks set off a peal of laughter. This notwithstanding, she again asked him to give more account of the activities of his work-team. . She seemed to be wanting to follow the work-team's example back at her textile mill. Thus the vacationists can learn much from each other during their stay at the holiday home.

HOW WONDERFUL!

Jo Bong Chan from the Bongchon Colliery is known for his extraordinary energy among his fellow vacationists. A man on the right side of 50, he is as energetic as young fellows. He joins singing and daneing without fail. Sometimes he prefers to recline on a folding chair on the balcony of the second floor and watch the games going on down on the ground.

"You're an onlooker today!"

"Yes, would you mind joining me, schoolmaster? It's interesting watching the games from here."

"Reclining on the chair here, I recall those miserable past days when the holiday home was beyond imagination. I've been a worker all my life. I was once a hired hand, then worked as a day labourer at sites of civil engineering works. Hungry and in tatters, I was always over-worked by the overseer. Couldn't afford medicine when I fell sick in those days. Had to wait until the disease left me of its own accord. But, look here, how wonderful our life is today!"

The collier's remarks evoked the same feelings in the old schoolmaster.

"The holiday home was something strange in our youth. I'm 61 years old now. Have been a teacher for 40 years, 20 years before the country's liberation. Nowadays, our lads go to the holiday home when they begin to worry. I wish to live longer in this fine era."

Vacationists enjoying a rest by the falls

Photo by Han Bung Ryul

HAPPY PEOPLE HAVE A SAD STORY

At the holiday home, the vacationists experience many things that attract their fancy. They climb the Man-gun Peak which is 984 metres above sea level. The peak itself is wonderful and its crest commands the view of Mt. Samgak at the back of Seoul and the Kanghwa Island lying south of the Military Demarcation Line.

Standing on the peak, everyone feels the sorrow of the territorial division of the country.

"I hale from Yangju County lying to the left of that Mt. Samgak. I can get there in a couple of hours by car. My parents and relatives there must be experiencing great hardships these days. What a painful situation!" a young man said.

"Let us try to hold back such feelings as best as we can today. Good rest today and better results in our work tomorrow is the way to relieve the folks in South Korea, isn't it?" some one said.

This is a sad story these happy people have to tell.

The vacationists also visit the famous places of historical interest in Kaesong. They make friends with each other and become more healthy as the days go by.

Hwang Hi Won

Visiting the ancient relics around the falls

REST AND RECREATION

A Ramified Network of Resorts

If all our holiday homes, sanatoria and camping sites are marked on the map, they will form a ramified network.

On the eastern coast there are Mt. Kumgang, the Songdowon beach in Wonsan, and the Sokhu, Songdan, Hongwon, Kim Chaek, Hoeman and Jo-il holiday homes. These are mostly located in the midst of unique scenic beauty of the east coast—the vast sea, fine seaside resorts, stretching white beaches, rosy aronias and green pine woods. Therefore, it would be nice for one to spend the summer season here at the seaside.

Holiday homes in remote mountainous areas, which also command a picturesque landscape, are in Samjiyon, Mt. Myohyang, Okbodong, Yaksandong-dae, Sokam, Kobangsan and Bak-yon. There one can see famous mountains such as Mts. Kumgang, Chilbo and Myohyang, and all the health resorts and camping grounds are situated at scenic spots.

Also there are holiday homes and health resorts under the control of the Ministries of Fishing, Mining and others as well as those run by big enterprises.

SPAS

Sanatoria hold an important place in the promotion of people's health.

Mineral springs are to be found everywhere in our country. In South Pyong-an Province alone, there are six mineral springs well-known from olden times—the Kyonggang, Songchon, Yangdok, Soktang, and Onyang hot springs and the Kangsoh spa. The figure will be quite bigger, when taking the country as a whole. And sanatoria are generally linked with such mineral springs which have special efficacy in chronic diseases—stomach trouble, rheumatism, women's and skin diseases and high blood pressure.

With the discovery of more mineral springs by prospecting teams in recent years, the number of sanatoria has increased markedly.

EVERYTHING GRATIS

In 1946, the year following the liberation, the people's government promulgated the Labour Law. Under this law, everyone has the right both to work and rest. All the working people are granted a paid leave of absence each year. Vacationists are entitled to choose the time of their vacation of their own accord, and many leave for holiday homes and camping grounds or go on a sightseeing trip in this period.

The term of vacation ranges from 14 to 20-30 days. The State bears all the expenses for food, recreation facilities, travel and management.

The same applies to camping. Every year tens of thousands enjoy camping free of charge at camping grounds designed for the general public, pupils of the technical and higher technical schools, university and college students, and for the Young Pioneers.

Besides, there are rest homes attached to workshops and their night rest homes are also opened for the workers regardless of the term of their regular annual vacation.

FARMERS' VACATION

In late autumn and winter begins the slackening season in the countryside. By this time, most of our holiday homes start accommodating co-op farmers. Under the deep solicitude of the State, they, like the workers, enjoy paid leave and take rest at holiday homes and health resorts free of charge.

Some Comments on the Eighth World Cup

By Ku Il Son

Korean journal "Chesuk" (physical culture) carried an article on the recent Eighth World Cup. The article is contributed by Ku Il Son, a correspondent who accompanied the football delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Eighth World Cup.

It reads in full:

THE Eighth World Cup faced the world football circles with a number of questions, over which diverse views are aired to this day, more than one month after the event, among the world football fans and people at large.

The delegation of our country took part for the first time in the championships with the expectation and hope that the World Cup would offer a chance for demonstrating a high degree of football technique and sportsmanship before the world and contributing to the development of world football.

In a total of four games in the group matches and quarter finals our players did their level best to honour sportsmanship and display their physical strength and technique.

After beating the Italian team, one of the "favourites" of the World Cup, our players came out as the first team from Asia in the history of the World Cup to advance to the quarter finals. Here, too, our team gave a good account of itself in the match with the Portuguese team, another "favourite" of the World Cup.

Upsetting the forecasts by some people who were prejudiced against us, our players obtained fine results, winning high appreciation from the world football circles.

What impressed the spectators most were the splendid technique, noble moral features, and lofty sportsmanship of our boys.

Our success signified a victory for our Party's physical culture policy based on the ideas of Juche (self-identity) and demonstrated the political and moral traits of our youths trained by our Party.

In the course of the world championships, however, we witnessed a number of instances which are detrimental to the healthy development of world football and to sportsmanship.

The aim of physical culture and sports is, after all, to further develop physical strength, functions and fitness and enhance collective spirit, comradeship, will power, spirit of voluntary discipline, sense of responsibility, etc.

All games should serve the development of mass physical culture and sports, and become a medium for mass education. Therefore, a definite amount of physical, technical and moral preparedness is demanded of the players.

PLAYERS

It is regrettable to note here that acts contrary to such demands of sports were evidenced in no small cases in the recent World Cup games. The first to be mentioned was violent acts of players of some countries in the matches. It seemed that the sole aim of these players was to win the game by any and all means.

Instead of competing in football skill, they resorted to physical strength to prevent their opponents from displaying their skill and ability.

It goes without saying that the players want to win international games because the issue concerns the honour of their respective nations.

One may either win or lose in the game. Of course, one does not want to be the loser. But, it must be remembered that the players, even if they lose the game, will gain experience and learn from it and will contribute something to the development of football.

If players win games by violent deeds, trampling sportsmanship underfoot, what glory is there to the victory?

Players faithful to sportsmanship should respect the rules and requirements of sports irrespective of the issue and should bear in mind, first of all, the sound development of world football.

It was quite natural that rough players were made the target of popular criticism in the recent world championships.

For the sound development of world football, rough play should be criticized by unbiased public opinion and it should never be repeated.

REFEREES

Another thing we regretted very much was the unfair actions of some referees at the World Cup.

The referee should faithfully abide by the rules and requirements of the game and bear full responsibility for ensuring the game on the basis of lofty sportsmanship.

And every condition must be ensured for all players to demonstrate their skills to the full free from any undue psychological excitement, or physical or mental restraints.

However, some referees acted otherwise. They were partial in applying the rules, which we experienced ourselves. One typical case of unfair ruling was provided by Israeli referee Ashkenasi.

In acting as referee for our quarter-final match with the Portuguese team he behaved himself partially, apparently with an ulterior motive.

From the beginning he tried to make things hard for us and easy for our opponents. When our boys, taking the initiative, were about to make a goal, the referee booked one of our players for a trifle, in the meanwhile giving time for our adversaries to regroup their force and put up a defence wall. He was partial toward the misbehaviours of our opponents against our forwards in front of their goal, and strict toward our boys in front of our goal.

It was only natural that the Israeli referee should have invited much criticism for his unfair actions on the part of many football columnists. A French radio pointblankly stated that the referee was "unfair" and French paper L'equipe wrote that the penalty kick granted against the Korean team was "debatable."

Tunisian journal La Jeune Afrique wrote that the referee took sides with the Portuguese team in applying penalty and U.A.R. papers revealed a shady dealing between Ashkenasi and the Portuguese team.

Thus laying bare the misconduct of some referees staining the record of the recent World Cup, we deem it necessary to prevent recurrence of similar cases in the future for the sound development of world football.

MONEY-MAKING

It was particularly disgusting to learn that football is regarded as a source of money-making and gambling in some countries.

We saw that the healthy development of world soccer was impeded by its falling a prey to the dollar and speculative business.

Soccer matches affected by such trends are more like a show sponsored by some entrepreneurs than sports games. Hence the rough, win-by-whatever-means play and violation of sportsmanship by some players and referees. We found that some national teams were even composed under the back-stage wirepulling of soccer brokers.

In the London Championships, truth to tell, footballers from some countries played solely for victory which they linked with money-making and some referees failed to conduct games fairly. All this is connected with the commercialization of sports. A Western paper surely had this in mind when it wrote: "In our (Western) world where gold is almighty, some footballers fight till the last ounce of strength drains away for a few farthings promised to them."

Other papers said: "Italian defeat by North Korea upset the sports conception based on gold." "Die is cast. This is condemnation of the system which crippled the Italian football, condemnation of the gold legs and clap-trap." Cheering parties also behave unseemly when sports become the source of money-making and gambling. So acted the Italian rooters in the London Cup. When the last chance of success of their team was gone, one of them was rude enough to throw his bugle at our player. This gave us some idea of their morality and culture.

RACISM

We also resented the introduction of racism and chauvinism in international sports.

It is a recognized rule that politics must not intervene in physical culture and sports, nor racial discrimination be tolerated. The original purpose of physical culture and sports rules out such practices. But those imbued with racism and chauvinism heaped abuses on the Korean football team, and did not even trouble to conceal their feeling of contempt toward us.

The success of the Korean team was a blow to the racists. The myth about European superiority burst like soap bubbles.

It is high time, we believe, when the regional proportion of participants in the World Cup elimination matches was reexamined, for it was formulated at a time when Europe and Latin America monopolized the world football in the past. The world championships for Jules Rimet Cup has a history of some forty years. But actually they have been no more than championships for Europe and Latin America. Ten teams are invited from Europe as against only one from Asia, Africa and Oceania where 55 per cent of the countries of the world are situated.

If the World Cup is to become an arena where best football teams from all parts of the world compete, excellent teams should be invited from the six continents without discrimination.

It is only natural that on the eve of the championships a voice came from Africa demanding the amendment of the unreasonable and unrealistic regional proportion of participants.

We demand that this question be justly solved so that the best teams of the world can be selected, the level of the world football technique be correctly measured and the world football developed on to a higher level.

We think it quite natural that public opinion is mounting on these questions at home and abroad in connection with the world championships. This was brought home to us through our own experience at the London Cup.

We hold that the sports and soccer circles interested in the sound development of world physical culture and sports should seriously discuss these questions and correct past mistakes.

We will spare no efforts for the further development of the Korean football and for the healthy development of world soccer.

Captains of the Korean and Chilean teams exchanging pennants just before the game at the Eighth World Cup tournament

Photo by Pak Bong Ryong

KOREAN Stamps

A set of 4 stamps on ducks (Gravure tricoloured, size 30 × 40 mm., Perf 11, formation of sheets 10 × 8 = 80) was issued on December 31, 1965.

Stamp 1. Anas Platyrhynchos Platyrhynchos Linn (10 jon)

It inhabits Korea, China, Japan, the Soviet Union and North America. It is one of the most plentiful species in our country, which come from these areas and spend winter here.

Stamp 2. Anas formosa Georgi, (40 jon)

This duck lives in Korea, China, the Soviet Union, Japan and India. In summer it breeds in Siberia, and in winter thousands flock to our country. They prefer to move towards dusk.

World Public on D.P.R.K. Memorandum

"Korean Question" and U.N.

On July 21 a memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was issued in connection with the attempt of the United States again to bring the "Korean question" before the U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session. Since then, broad public opinion of the world has expressed full approval for the points elucidated in the memorandum.

S. VIETNAM

The Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation pointed out in its statement of August 16 that the United Nations has no right to discuss the "Korean question."

The statement declared: The S.V.N.F.L. Central Committee and the people of South Vietnam resolutely reject any form of illegal interference by the U.N. in the internal affairs of the Korean people. The United Nations, which is being used to cover up the aggressive acts of the American imperialists in South Korea and other parts of the world, has no right whatsoever to discuss the "Korean question."

All the previous unlawful resolutions adopted by the U.N. on the "Korean question" must be cancelled and the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved.

To bring up the "Korean question" for discussion at the U.N. General Assembly is a pernicious act of serving the aggressive plots of the U.S. imperialists, wantonly trampling upon the national rights of the Korean people and completely contravening the U.N. Charter itself, the statement stressed.

The statement emphasized in conclusion the occupation of South Korea by the United States in the name of the U.N. is no doubt aimed at aggression and war provocation.

It constitutes the main obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea and a grave menace to peace in Korea, Northeast Asia and the rest of Asia.

The American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are the enemies not only of the Korean people but of the peoples of South and North Vietnam and other peoples of Asia and the world.

U.A.R.

According to a report from Cairo, the U.A.R. paper **Al Gumhouria** (August 25) in its commentary entitled "Two Stands on Question of Korea's Unification" criticized the United States which seeks to present the "Korean question" again before the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly and makes a persistent call for "Korea's unification" through "U.N.-supervised elections."

The "U.N.-supervised elections" which the United States calls for in South Korea means U.S.-supervised elections, pointed out the paper, and it recalled that there are a 600,000-strong puppet army under the full control of the United States and 70,000 American servicemen in South Korea today.

The paper went on: There is ample proof of America's abuse of the United Nations for the attainment of its policy. As far as Korea is concerned, the world still remembers that the United States started the war against the Korean people under the U.N. flag.

It is natural that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should oppose the "U.N.-supervised elections" and the "U.N. deliberation of the Korean question." The Korean people refuse to entrust their destiny to any international organization. All the "U.N. resolutions on the Korean question" worked out under duress of the United States meet with opposition.

The Democratic Korea, the paper stressed, takes a fair and reasonable stand on the question of Korea's unification. Those proposals for Korea's unification put forward time and again by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the paper continued, are sole feasible ones for the unification of the artificially divided nation.

After giving a detailed account of the proposals made by our Republic, the paper declared that the American imperialists had rejected the proposals because their realization would make it impossible for them to extend their colonial rule in South Korea to North Korea.

CAMBODIA

A commentary carried in a Cambodian paper **Sochirathor** gave a detailed account of the constant efforts of the D.P.R.K. Government for the country's peaceful unification and pointed out that the principal culprit who is to blame for the failure of Korea's unification is none other than the American imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists, it went on, are hindering the unification of Korea and making frantic preparations to unleash another war of aggression against the D.P.R.K. They brought the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets into collusion by concluding the "ROK-Japan Treaty," so as to effect their aggression of Korea and the Asian continent.

By putting the "Korean question" illegally on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly each time the American imperialists clearly showed that the U.N. is under the control of the United States.

For the fair solution of the Korean issue, the debate on the "Korean question" at the U.N. must be discontinued. And the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and the "UNCURK," a product of U.S. imperialism, disbanded.

Another Cambodian paper **Cong Thuong Pao** published an editorial headlined "Don't allow any infringement on the sovereignty of the D.P.R.K."

THE CONGO(B)

According to information from Brazzaville, the Congolese(B) News Agency published a gist of the July 21, 1966 memorandum of the Government of the D.P.R.K. under the title "On U.S. Imperialists' Provocative Moves."

It stressed that the Government of the D.P.R.K. has spared no efforts for the country's unification, and condemned the United States for its attempt again to lay the "Korean question" before the U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session.

It also pointed out that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressor troops and their schemes for war provocation represented a grave threat to peace in the Far East and the rest of the world. **(KCNA)**

Editor-In-Chief of Al Goumhouria Here

Moustafa Riad Bahgat Badawi, Editor-in-Chief of **Al Goumhouria**, a daily of the United Arab Republic, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang by air on September 11 at the invitation of Jon Yong Gun, Editor-in-Chief of **Minju Joson**, organ of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Cabinet.

Korea-Burma Trade Agreement

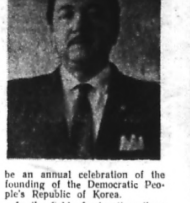
A trade agreement was signed in Rangoon on September 7 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Burma.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Korean side by Ju Chang Jun, D.P.R.K. Consul General in Rangoon, and on behalf of the Burmese side by Colonel Ten Han, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Union of Burma. **(KCNA)**

Korea Is a Country With Which We Should Be Interested in Strengthening Ties

Carlos Morales Abarzu Addresses the Chilean Chamber of Deputies

Carlos Morales Abarzu, Chairman of the Chilean-Korean Friendship and Cultural Society, visited Korea in October last year as a member of a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Chile. At a session of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies held late August this year, he delivered a speech on the activities of the Society which had just observed the fourth anniversary of its founding, and touched upon the problems of strengthening interchange between Chile and Korea. Follows the gist of his speech:



Your Excellency Mr. Chairman, The Chilean-Korean Friendship and Cultural Society—I have the honour of being elected its chairman—observed the fourth anniversary of its inauguration a few days ago. That I am going to refer, at this solemn place, to the problems concerning the activities of this organization is prompted by the fact that the founding of our Society afforded an opportunity of paving the way for the exchange of information and friendly contacts between Korea and Chile though they are geographically far apart from each other. These relations are bearing fruits in the consolidation of friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries.

It is not only I who have visited Korea and know this country among the Chilean parliament members. Fortunately, many of my colleagues have been to Korea. All of them are of the same opinion that Korea is a country whose vigorous and resourceful people, making it a stimulus for themselves to have the weaknesses that her territory is small and her economic power is inadequate, are building a model state both in economic development and sociocultural progress on the basis of self-reliance.

Some time ago, Mr. Isla made at this place a very comprehensive report about what we, a group of parliamentarians, had seen in Korea during our friendly visit to this country for survey and study as the members of an official delegation of our Chamber of Deputies. I am not going to repeat a report similar to it.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to say a few words as to how far we have advanced in making mutual understanding and strengthening friendly relations and, taking this condition into consideration, how much it is necessary for our Government to take more important measures.

Since the efforts to found the Society started, 12 delegations composed of public figures representing the broadest circles of Chilean political and public life have already visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This Chamber of Deputies not only presented the Government a formal request to intensify trade relations with Korea, but also stressed the necessity to consider the matter of establishing diplomatic relations with her. This year branches of our Society were set up in Antofagasta, Punta Arenas and Concepcion, and there are small "Korea's friends" groups in Valparaiso, La Serena, Valdivia, Temuco, Can Fernando and other districts.

A number of political and trade union organizations took part in the functions marking the "Month of Solidarity with Korea" from June 25 to July 27. This August, too, various functions and exhibitions were held in honour of the anniversary of Korea's liberation from the Japanese occupiers. In the coming September, there will be an annual celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the field of education, there was an exhibition on education in Korea, and materials on Korea were distributed among many organs. In the Normal College a study is being made concerning the compilation of textbooks on the history of Asian countries, Korea in particular. Professor Gontalo Rojaz of Concepcion University has been to Korea at her invitation and, on this basis, I think, a broad interchange should be promoted among higher educational institutions.

From the political point of view Korea affords a guarantee that it is one of the most independent socialist states in the world today. The Korean people have gone so far as to declare with national pride in a latest document that country with pride can never live subservient to the acts and orders of other countries and that it is also impermissible for any Party to become an ideological center for other Parties. The Koreans proclaimed the principle of *Juche* (self-identity) as an idea for facilitating the revolution of their country. Therefore, they say to it that their progress be based on economic development by self-reliance and their national defense on self-defence.

A country that appears before the world with genuine national self-identity, a country that can attain fine results also in physical culture because of the spirit which inspires every one of its sons—such a country is not only a country that deserves respect internationally but is the one with which the Chileans should be interested in strengthening ties.

Hereby I am going to express the desire of many Chileans who wish the Government to take a new positive step forward in its policy towards the new socialist world. This is a matter concerning a small country in Asia, not in relation to any big power in Europe. Friendship with this country will prove very interesting and considerably useful as well. It is because Korea will become a truly strong country in the Pacific region in a short period of time and because small countries in this regions should strengthen friendly relations with the nations with whom they have common interests and ties. **(KCNA)**

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